

Vol. LXXI. No. 3.

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# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.*



New Concrete Wheat Storage Plant at Winfield, Kan.

[For description see page 111]



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.*

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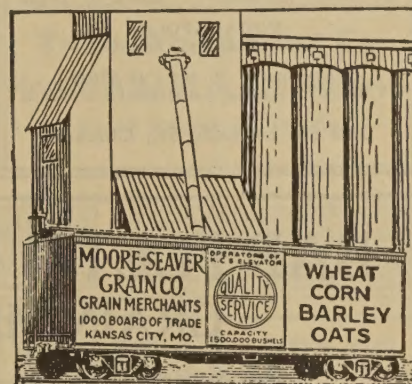
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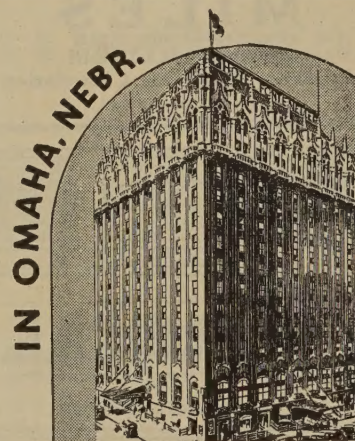
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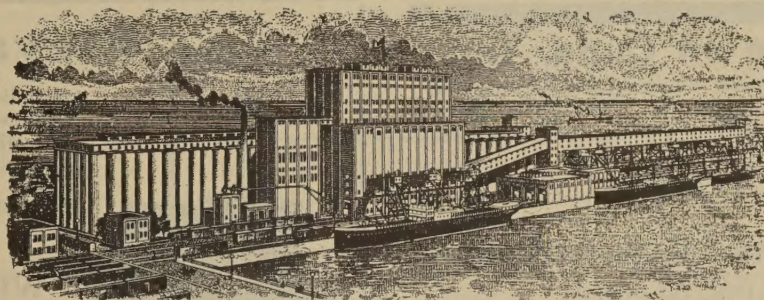
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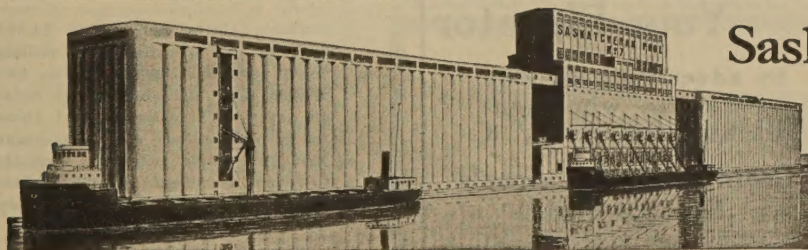
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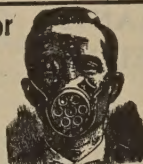
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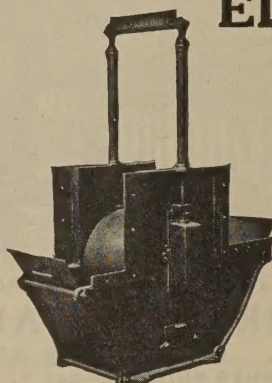
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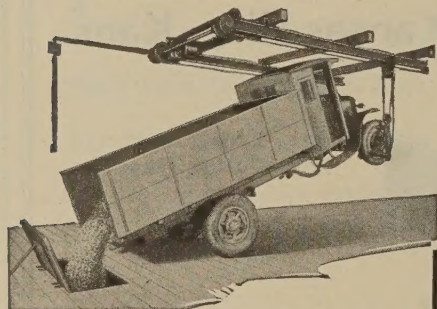
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### ZELENY Thermometer System

*Protects Your Grain*

Estimates cheerfully given.  
Write us for catalog No. 6.

**Zeleny Thermometer Co.**  
542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

### You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly  
to people who want  
to buy, by using a

**Grain & Feed Journals  
For Sale Ad**

Shannon, Ill.—Although I have resigned as manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator, I want the Journal sent to me all the time, as I am now selling feed to dealers on my own account and need the Journals to keep posted on changes in this territory.—Alfred Cram.

### Only One Way

to keep your business messages private and that is by using a grain code.

In selecting a code, you should avoid buying one so large you can't find what you want, or so small it does not cover the business.

### Universal Grain Code

contains 150 pages, giving 14,910 code words, covering grain, milling feeds and field seeds, and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error. Three or four of these words will convey a long message that you would otherwise hesitate to send for fear of going into bankruptcy and no one would know their meaning without the code.

The price is only \$3.00.

Code words for the new U. S. wheat, corn and oats grades are included.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS  
CONSOLIDATED**  
332 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**IOWA**—Modern elevators for sale in good territory. Want to retire from business. O. A. Talbott, Keokuk, Iowa.

**ELEVATORS FOR SALE** — One located at Prescott and one at Diamond Bluff, Wis. Write Prescott Exch., Prescott, Wis. Terms.

**CENTRAL INDIANA** 30,000 bus. elevator, coal, feed, grinding for sale; plant in good condition; location one of best; a bargain. Write 71N3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

**ILLINOIS**—25,000 bu. elec. equipped elevator for sale; oat huller; corn and feed grinder own the land; served by C.B.&Q. and T.P.&W.R.R. Write D. S. Simonson, Bushnell, Ill.

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS**—30,000 bus. elevator for sale; cribbed construction; iron clad; modern in every way; good oats and corn territory; low cash price. Box 671, Bloomington, Ill.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

**NORTHEAST NEBRASKA**—35,000 bus. cribbed elevator; modern; electric; located in grain territory; also feed shed; coal sheds; hog yards; office; scales; low price cash. Write H. C. Cratty, Neligh, Neb.

**CENTRAL KANSAS**—10,000 bu. modern iron-clad elevator for sale; coal and feed can be handled. Lumber yard across street that can be bought or leased. Address 69V9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**—20,000 bu. cribbed elvtr., flour house and coal sheds for sale; only elvtr. at station; large terr.; good volume, mostly wheat; everything in first class condition. Write 70G1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**50,000 BUSHEL CONCRETE** terminal elevator for sale, built so additional storage can easily be added. Track and land to accommodate 2,000,000 bushel plant. Best of railroad facilities. For particulars address 70D13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**INDIANA**—Elvtr. and three storerooms for sale; sidelines of feed, seed, implements, fence, shingles and wool; business showed a profit in 1931-32 and extra good first half of 1933; will stand all kinds of investigation; reason for selling, bad health; price \$6,000, merchandise at market price. Campbell & Ogles, Greencastle, Ind.

**MONTANA**—110,000 bushel steel elevator and grounds for sale; electric power; flaking mill; receiving separator; manlift; pneumatic truck lift; two 150-bushel hopper scales; main line N. P. Ry. Best grain valley in state, noted for its malting barley. Write for particulars to 70M18, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business. USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

## ELEVATOR WANTED TO LEASE

**WANT TO LEASE** country elevator on either cash or bushel basis with option to buy during year at stated price. Write P. O. Box 426, Decatur, Ill.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**ELEVATOR WANTED**—Have Brick Bungalow at Shelby, Mich., desire to trade on Elevator or Retail Coal Business. Also have a 3-ton International and semi. Will haul 12½ tons. Address 71Q6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**IF YOU DO NOT** find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

## SITUATION WANTED

**WANT POSITION** as elevator manager, helper or bookkeeper; 15 yrs. exper.; married; expect at least \$50 per month. Address 71P1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**WANT POSITION** with wholesale seed house as traveling solicitor; have travelled Ohio, No. Ind.; So. Mich. and Illinois, calling on elevator trade. Write 71Q12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**EXPERIENCED GRAIN ELEVATOR** managers and operators have 9,000 possible openings to apply for by making their want known through the "Situations Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS.

## HELP WANTED

**TRAVELING MAN** wanted. Must know Illinois shippers. Give references and all details. Address 71Q17, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED** elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

## OFFICE SUPPLIES

**PROTECT YOUR CHECKS**—Use a Todd Proctograph—have one will sell cheap—\$7.00, prepaid. Cash with order. Thos. A. Bankmann, Room 900, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## MILLS FOR SALE

**MISSOURI**—An old-established flour mill for sale; located on two railroads, 20 miles from St. Louis, Mo.; can be purchased at a bargain. Lock Box 35, St. Charles, Mo.

## MILL & ELEVATOR FOR SALE

**OHIO**—50-bbl. Midget Marvel Mill and 25,000 capacity elevator for sale, also 50-ft. storage barn; gas power; bargain; cause of sale, death of owner. Mrs. Earl Blair, Edison, Ohio.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**WISCONSIN**—Well established electric grinding and feed business for sale reasonable. Write H. Langer, Auburndale, Wis.

**MINNESOTA**—Feed, flour and seed store, with feed grinding and mixing in connection; good business; good town; heart of Minnesota's 10,000 lakes. Address H. L. Lindgren, Battle Lake Feed Mills, Battle Lake, Minn.

**WHATEVER** your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

## FIELD AND GRASS SEED WANTED

**QUOTE US ON** carlots Alfalfa Seed. Clovers and Grasses. Send samples. Russell Heckle Seed Company, Memphis, Tenn.

## FIELD AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE

**SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS** can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## Modern Methods

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
CONSOLIDATED  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

**Gentlemen:**—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

.....bushels State.....



**SCALES FOR SALE**

**LATEST TYPE** self compensating Richardson 6 and 10 bushel automatic grain scales for sale. Cramer Construction Co., 1106 Redick Tower Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

**BARGAINS**—Howe 10-ton wagon scale; 15-ton motor truck; Fairbanks 300-bus. hopper scale; 16-ton 22-ft. wagon scale; Richardson mill scales to weigh from scouter to tempering bins. Address 71Q11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**ROOFING AND SIDING**

**RECLAIMED GALVANIZED** iron 24 gauge for sale at half regular price. General Wrecking & Lumber Co., 6329 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill., yard also at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

**WANTED**—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS** in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

**MACHINES WANTED**

**ROLLER MILL** wanted for rolling steamed barley and oats; must have steaming drum and feeder. Address Dwight J. Poage Grain Co., Yoder, Wyo.

**USED CRACKED CORN** Grader wanted that will grade 50 bu. per hour; also used bag closing machine in good condition. A. & B. Feed & Seed Store, Inc., Edwardsville, Ill.

**USED CORN CRACKER** and Grader wanted, one-half ton per hour capacity. Will trade a Richardson four bushel hopper automatic scale on same or buy outright. Address 71P5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**MOTORS FOR SALE**

**1—15-H.P. 1200 R.P.M. 60 Cycle 3 Phase Motor** for sale; also 1 Rope drive including pulleys, shaft and bearings. Write G. R. Co-op. Grain & Supply Co., Grand Ridge, Ill.

**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

**Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service.**

V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

**ELECTRIC MOTORS.**

**Special—½-h.p., 1800 r.p.m., 110/220 volt, AC, single phase, 60 cycle, repulsion induction BRAND NEW \$18.00 each net cash with order, only a limited supply available. Also a large stock of generators and motors, all makes, types and sizes, completely rebuilt and ONE YEAR GUARANTEED, for hammermills, grinders, etc. Write us on your requirements. ROCKFORD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CO., 724 S. Wyman St., Rockford, Ill.**

**DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED**—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

**PERFORATED METAL SCREENS FOR FLOUR AND FEED MILLS**

**WE manufacture Perforated Metal Screens for Flour, Feed and Hammer Mills. Any size screen with whatever size perforation you desire. When in need of screens, let us supply you. Our prices are low and our screens are made of high grade long wearing steel. Chicago Perforating Co., 2439 W. 24th Place, Chicago, Ill.**

**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**HAVE CHANGED** to electricity, will sell my rope drive and machinery complete cheap. F. A. Bruns, Wilmington, Ill.

**FEED MIXER** for sale—ton size—vertical—hopper below floor—5-h.p. motor drive or belt if wanted. Address 71Q10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**AIR BLAST CAR LOADER.** Guaranteed. A real buy. Write for particulars. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

**CORN CRACKER & Grader** for sale; 5-h.p. motor if wanted; ton per hr.; 3 grades; aspirator; try it out before you pay; bargain price. Address 71Q9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**BARGAINS** — 3-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale; No. 3 Jay Bee Hammer Mill with 40-h.p. Motor, same as new; Eureka Double Scourer; Eureka Receiving Separator; Pulleys, Hangers, etc., for sale. R. H. Trent, Hiawatha, Kans.

**GRAIN SCALES.** Richardson, Fairbanks, Smith Exact Weight Scales, Car Pullers. Three pair high Feed Mills. Driers, Attrition Mills, Bag Closing Machines, Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers, Belting. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**SELL YOUR SECOND HAND** Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

**BOSS AIR BLAST CAR LOADER**

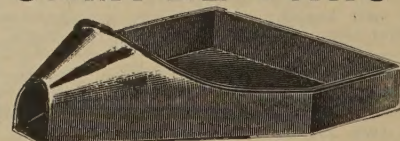
Rebuilt at the factory and carrying the same guarantee as a new machine. **BARGAIN.** Pneumatic Grain Machinery Co., 38 So. Canal St., Dayton, Ohio.

**NEW AND SECOND** hand machinery for sale; belting; pulleys; shafting; boxes; clover scarpier; Monitor grader and cleaner; sack seed testers; cast iron conveyors; elevator cups; sack and hand trucks; bag holders; scales; automatic hog sprayers; 4 wheel express truck; ¼ in. wire mesh; Bull Dog sackers; galvanized iron tanks. Adams Seed Co., Decorah, Iowa.

**NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY**

No. 0 cereal cutter; two No. 6 Invincible tri-screen seed cleaners with B. B. fan shaft; Huhn, Hess and Cutler driers; some with gas heaters; two stands of 20x24 flaking rolls; 2 and 3 pair high feed rolls; corn crackers and graders; vertical batch mixers; hammer mills, new and used; attrition mills, all sizes; hopper, exact weight and automatic scales; power shovel; Hughes alfalfa bolter; 5-bu. Richardson automatic scale; 37½-h.p. oil engine; 2 25-h.p. diesel engines; large and small pulleys; complete equipment for the elevator and feed mill. We sell for less, write your wants. A. D. Hughes Company, Wayland, Mich.

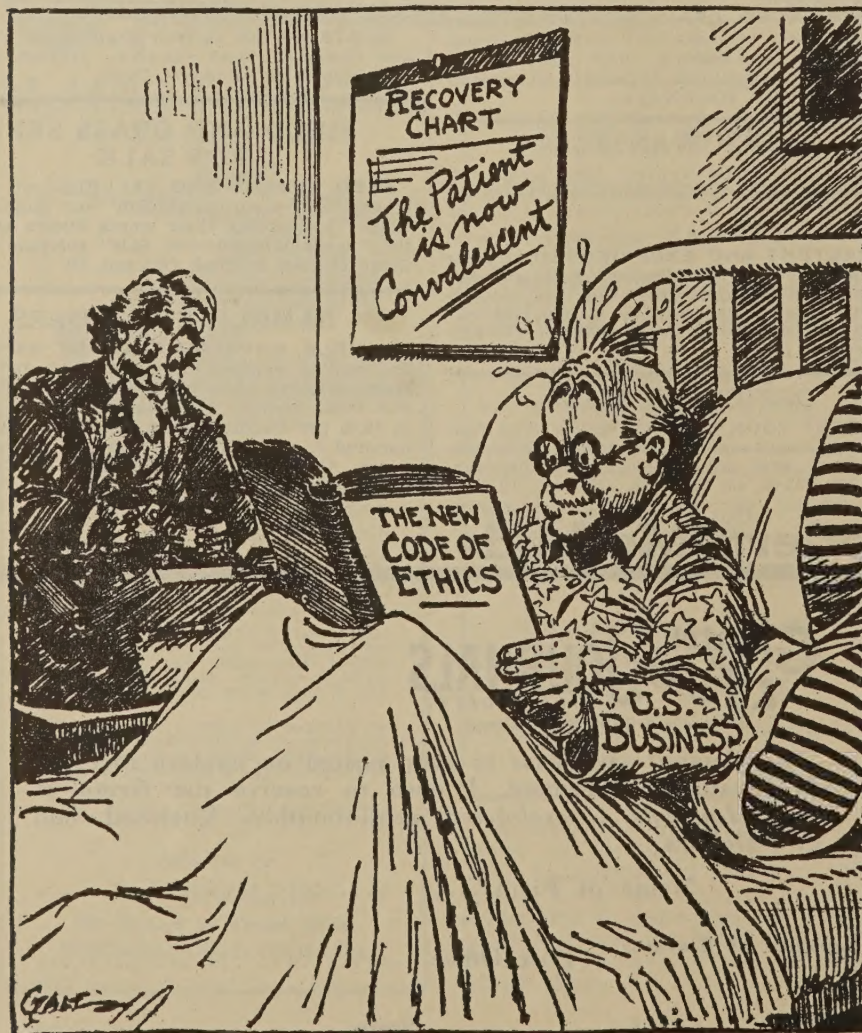
**ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price** engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell. will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**. Try it.

**SAMPLE PANS**

Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.  
Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED**  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**Deeply Depressed by a Code in the Head**

From the Los Angeles Times.



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 9, 1933

**FIRES DUE** to overheated motors are so frequent in grain elevators, the cause is naturally charged to dirt. In order to prevent motor fires, motors must be kept clean and free from dust and dirt.

**THIEVES** are not so active now as they were during the winter, but still four elevators are reported to have been burglarized recently. Better locks on doors and windows, as well as occasional watchman service would reduce the elevator losses from this source.

**COUNTRY ELEVATOR** men who bought large stocks of old grain from their farmer patrons before the slump, helped those patrons to profit from the bull market. But those who neglected to hedge against their purchases, suffered heavily.

**A DUST EXPLOSION** in the Purity Oat Mill at Keokuk, Ill., blew off part of the cupola and once again proved the necessity of exercising every precaution to minimize the dust explosion hazard. In this case, the fire is credited with having been started by an overheated bearing.

**IMPROVED** grinding equipment and mixers are being installed in so many elevators, it is very evident that grain dealers generally expect an unusually good feed grinding business the coming fall and winter. Old man drouth has dried up so many pastures, the demand for mixed feeds in many sections is already above normal.

**MANY ELEVATORS** are being covered with iron, as well as painted, which is convincing proof that the owners recognize the benefit and increased safety in providing such protection. Iron-cladding earns such a handsome credit on the fire insurance premium, no elevator owner can afford to forego this credit-earning improvement.

**SO MANY** motors are reported to have been installed recently, it is very evident elevator men generally are not disposed to dispense with electric power unless driven to it by high power rates. Our news items show that some dealers are installing gas and oil engines, but this is probably only at stations where it is difficult to contract for current at reasonable rates.

**OUR NEWS COLUMNS** this number tell of a fire being started in a Nebraska elevator by a blow torch used in starting an oil engine and another fire in a Kansas elevator was started by the back firing of the gasoline engine. In the latter case, the elevator was completely destroyed. Both these hazards can and should be corrected without much expense to the elevator owners.

**THE OPERATOR** of a grain elevator at Swanton, Neb., was so severely injured by moving machinery recently, that he was quickly removed to a Lincoln Hospital in hope of saving his life. If more of the moving machinery about grain elevators was protected by rails or bars, fewer elevator operators would be maimed and crippled from contacting the moving parts. The expense of these safeguards is not prohibitive.

**LIMITING THE FLUCTUATION** of wheat futures to 5 cents per day may be reasonable when wheat is selling at 50 cents per bushel, but around \$1 per bushel becomes a destructive force. A limit of 8 or 10 per cent of the previous day's close when wheat is selling around \$1 would be more likely to permit execution of orders for hedgers who desire to make a new trade or close out an old one. By actual test on a few days in July the 5-cent limit from the preceding close has proved unsatisfactory, there being no market at all for several hours one day.

**SO MANY COUNTRY** elevators have been struck by lightning this summer, fire insurance companies are making a careful investigation of the ground wires where elevators are protected. Few companies now will give credit for lightning protection if the ground connections have been made of material subject to rust. Specifications of the mutual companies now require that all ground connections be made of stranded copper cable, which is not subject to rust. Old installations which were made by using an iron rod or a piece of pipe for connections will rust, and wherever inspectors find these materials still in use, they stop the credit until proper groundings are provided.

**DROUGHT HAS** dried the weeds about many elevators so thoroughly that they are readily set on fire by locomotive sparks, as was done at Wellington, Ill., recently when a crib full of ear corn, dump shed and coal sheds all caught fire before the fire was observed. Prompt action by volunteers, however, saved the plant from destruction. Cutting all weeds near the elevator or surrounding the house with a thick layer of crushed stone will help to minimize this constant hazard.

**LIGHT WEIGHT WHEAT** should sell at a greater discount under the 30 cents per bushel processing tax for the reason that more bushels of wheat deficient in flour content must be ground to make a barrel of flour, increasing the tax per barrel compared with wheat testing high per measured bushel. Careful grading and separation will profit the grain dealers in the future just as in the past. Besides, a commodity costing 75 cents per bushel merits more careful handling than one costing 25 cents per bushel.

**SHOOTING RATS** to rid the elevator of an expensive pest often results in the death of many of the rodents and the establishment of an atmosphere around the place that is decidedly unpleasant. Yet, elevator men frequently attempt to shoot the whole rat family instead of using "Red Squill." Unfortunately, some of these rodent hunters shoot themselves instead of the rats, as was the case of a dealer at Bronson, Ill., last week. "Red Squill" is so inexpensive and effective, other exterminators are tabooed.

**FIFTEEN-TON** truck scales according to the news items in this number, are rapidly gaining favor with elevator operators who find it necessary to improve their weighing facilities. Some cautious elevator owners are installing 20-ton truck scales. Unless provision is made for weighing the heavier loads delivered by truck, the elevator scale is sure to be wrecked. No grain buyer who is anxious to increase his volume of business enjoys warning the drivers of the heavier loads to keep off his scale, but if he is going to buy the larger truck loads, then the elevator man must equip himself with facilities capable of weighing the largest truck loads offered.

**NORTH DAKOTA'S** Board of Railroad Commissioners recently sold an elevator and its contents to make good the losses of farmers for grain stored but shipped out. Competition has forced many an elevator man to take this chance even though he knows full well that it is most hazardous. Many elevator operators of long experience post signs in their driveway to the effect that "No Grain accepted for Storage" and still others refuse point blank to permit the unloading of grain until it is bought. This gives the elevator man the right to absolute control of the grain in his house and bars all future controversies regarding the grain received. Indefinite understanding regarding grain unloaded at elevators often results in farmers demanding settlement later at an advanced price. When the farmer is notified definitely that the price bid the day of delivery is the price which will be paid for the grain, he accepts it without complaint or keeps his grain on the farm.



WHEN OUR bureaucrats come to understand that economic laws can not successfully be overridden by administration orders their plans for running business in defiance of all common sense and experience will be changed.

WINDSTORMS have damaged or destroyed twelve grain handling plants according to reports published in the news columns of this number. While it is not possible to prevent windstorm losses, it is easy to insure against such losses and without much expense, as all of the mutual companies now specializing in grain elevators are writing policies for protection of elevator owners against windstorm losses.

### Attempts to Reduce Acreage Futile

While the promoters of the International Wheat Conference have not succeeded in securing much encouragement from Australia or Argentina, some other countries seem willing to reduce their wheat acreage with a view to securing a higher price for the wheat produced.

Any large wheat exporting country which does enter into an agreement of this character gives direct encouragement to all wheat producers of other countries to increase their acreage and to use better seed and more fertilizer than ever. It is not possible to regulate or restrict the activities of the wheat growers of the world, except through the influence of low prices, and that will accomplish the desired end quicker than anything else.

The politicians may honestly believe they can regulate or restrict the activities of the wheat growers of the world, but they're wrong. Control is simply impossible, and the more they advertise their campaign for reduced acreage, the more they will encourage non-wheat growing farmers to engage in its production. However, it is sure that the U. S. can materially reduce the production of wheat by refraining from appropriating any more money for farm loans, seed loans, irrigation projects and other wasteful appropriations designed to encourage farmers to greater activity in the production of grain.

While the A. A. A. may succeed in inducing farmers who have produced much wheat during the last three years to contract to reduce their acreage the next three years, no provision has as yet been made to induce other farmers to refrain from growing wheat, and naturally, they are already looking about for clean, fine, heavy seed wheat and fertilizer to insure crop returns from their acres which have been employed in growing other crops during recent years.

Some of the London conferrees have favored a curtailment of the wheat acreage at least 15%. While others were well satisfied with a proposed 10% reduction which is all the U. S. Government expects to accomplish thru its voluntary Domestic Allotment Plan.

The cash bonus for refraining from growing their usual acreage of wheat will be watched with covetous eyes by all farmers who have not grown wheat in recent years. Next year's distribution of cash will call for a much larger appropriation, and no doubt will stimulate a real increase in wheat acreage on the part of farmers who have not been growing this grain.

### The Grain Trade's Code

Associations of grain and feed dealers are holding frequent conferences and well attended meetings in all parts of the country in an earnest effort to draft a Code of Fair Practices which shall meet with the approval of the A. A. A. and at the same time place a permanent check on many of the expensive and wasteful practices long in vogue in the grain trade.

While the Government is anxious first to minimize the unemployment of labor by reducing the hours of all now employed, it is also striving to prevent such a reduction in the income of those employed as to cripple their buying power. In order that business may stand this extra drain on its cash box the N. R. A. seems willing to tolerate safer business methods and to sanction contracts which will place a permanent check on cutthroat competition. This should help the grain dealers of the land to better methods and surer profits.

With so many conferences of leaders the grain-trade should soon evolve a code that will be of real help to everyone concerned with alleviating our country's unemployment problem and at the same time help to bring about better business conditions generally.

### Another Investigation of Wheat Futures

The investigation of future trades in wheat between the dates of June 15 and July 31, altho intended to be the most detailed study of speculative operations, can be depended upon in advance of its findings, to prove that there was not enough short selling of wheat during the last two weeks of the spectacular rise to cushion by short covering the perpendicular drop of July 19 and 20, shown by the chart on another page. The one-sided inspiration of these repeated "investigations" of Board of Trade operations is self-evident when we note that the investigations are never instituted when the market is having an extended rise. No matter to what an unreasonably high level speculators for an advance push the prices of futures we never hear a protest from the bureaucrats who are most vociferous after a drop in prices.

The bureaucrats look with approval when the combined buying of a horde of bulls puts prices up, but when the bulls who bought only with the purpose to sell out to someone else undertake to sell out to a buyer who is not there the political agitators immediately look for a victim. It is safe to say that if professional bear speculators had not been discouraged by the politicians they would have prevented the premature rise during early July and provided an orderly support subsequently.

Investigation of trading in wheat futures by the Grain Futures Administration may give the bureaucrats an opportunity to scare the traders, but their bulldozing tactics will help neither the producers or consumers. When the market is free of all regulations and restrictions except, those requiring or insuring the prompt and complete fulfillment of contracts, it will come nearer to reflecting the true value of wheat.

Any action of the bureaucrats which discourages or drives traders out of the market cripples the world's machinery for determining a fair value for its breadstuff. What is needed

in the grain markets above everything else is the complete relief from political domination and taxation. The freer the markets are from bureaucratic dictation the more accurately will they reflect true values.

### Controlled Markets

Closing of the grain markets of the country for two days and the fixing of prices below which futures could not be sold is an experience that we hope will never have to be repeated.

Such arbitrary restriction can be justified only when the purpose is to arrest a destructive panic, and it should continue only until reason has been restored to the mob.

A parallel can be found for the July crash in grain in the stock market when a distillers security (or insecurity) dropped from 124 to below 70 in a few days, without the board of governors finding it necessary to close the stock exchange or even to prohibit trading in the stock. With the free market for the stock confidence of holders that it is worth its present higher level has some foundation; but can the same be said of wheat futures that were prevented from having a proportionate fall that would have forced complete liquidation?

Are the holders of grain futures on the Chicago Board enjoying a false sense of security? This open interest now is 133,000,000 bus. in excess of that existing in March. Action of the directors of the institution prevented the strength of the market from being put to the test. The open interest in the oats market now is actually greater than when the panic was at its worst, indicating a confidence in values that would be more reassuring had the oats market been left to find its own bottom.

Cash grain merchandisers who have hedges to put on and take off are not interested in the woes of the speculators, but prefer a free and open market at all costs. The participation of speculators for the rise in the market is indispensable to the warehousemen who would earn storage charges by putting cash grain in store and selling the remote futures at a handsome premium. This contribution by the maligned speculators to the whittling down of the margin between producer and consumer is a substantial one, so that instead of being driven out of the market by arbitrary restrictions they should be encouraged to trade on both sides of the market.

ALL far sighted grain dealers are now planning to take advantage of the low passenger rates to A Century of Progress and time their visit so as to be in Chicago the third week of September on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'n Ass'n, September 18-20th.

MANY RECENT reports from the Pacific Northwest indicate that the demand for bulk handling facilities is gaining ground rapidly, and this economical method of handling carlot grain will soon displace the expensive bags long used in that section of the country. Not only will bulk handling elevators reduce the cost of handling grain from trucks to cars and cars to ocean-going vessels, but they will expedite and facilitate the handling of bulk grain.



## State Railroad Commission Cuts Ground Rentals

The South Dakota State Railroad Commission on July 10, 1933, ordered the M. & St. L. R. R. Co. to reduce from \$24 to \$15 the annual rental for the 10,460 square feet of railroad land on which stands the elevator and coal shed of the Farmers Union Grain Co., at Adelaide, S. D.

The original lease of Jan. 1, 1927, called for \$30 a year, which the railroad on Jan. 1, 1933, voluntarily cut to \$25; and General Manager C. G. Anderson of the grain company admitted the ground was worth a rental of \$12 to \$15.

The grain company owns another elevator at Adelaide the site for which was purchased in 1915 at \$95 and is of substantially the same area.

The Interstate Commerce Commission had valued the tract in question at \$60 per acre, or \$14 for the elevator site of about one-fourth of an acre, the rental of which at 6% would be only 84 cents. The railroad company in its report to the state director of taxation set the value of the site at \$14. In its decision the railroad commission said:

It is apparent that the defendant asserts the right to collect a rental for the use of the side tracks constructed along the station grounds and adds the cost of the construction of such tracks to the value of the land upon which to fix the rental of the sites upon its right of way. In this manner, defendant arrives at the value of the site in question, which, based upon a six per cent return on the value thus fixed, results in the rental attempted to be charged to the complainant.

Certain facilities are necessary in furnishing rail transportation, among which are station buildings, passing tracks, industry and other yard tracks. It is a universal practice for railroad companies to provide ground for industries at its various stations and to construct a track over which these industries are furnished the necessary service. No portion of such track is reserved for a particular industry located thereon. Cars may be spotted in front of such industry either for loading or unloading by some other concern. The entire track is used for switching to all industries located thereon as well as for general yard and station switching, for passing tracks and for storage of cars.

Industries abutting the track lease the ground which they occupy but no lease is issued for the trackage serving them, nor for the ground occupied by such track. Such a lease could not be consistently executed for the very reason of the general use made of the track. On account of this general use, it appears unreasonable to add the cost or value of the track to the value of the occupied ground as a rental basis.

It being necessary for the railroad company to construct and maintain the side track for switching purposes, and it is not being even suggested that the track was built either in whole or in part to accommodate the particular tract of land in question, but that it is used as a part of its system of tracks for all traffic, we do not believe that the cost of the side track can be considered. It should not be given any more weight than the fact that the railroad company is furnishing facilities and service at its station in billing out and ordering cars, which are simply a part of the transportation service which it is under a duty to furnish for all shippers, including the complainant herein, and that this service is fully paid for in the rates of transportation covered by its tariffs.

We believe that the Board of Railroad Commissioners has jurisdiction to fix the rental value of a site for a public warehouse upon the right of way of a railroad company in this state, in that all elevators and flour mills purchasing grain for reshipment, and warehouses in this state wherein and whereat grain is purchased, received or handled, are declared to be public warehouses, and their business and practices are subject to control and regulation by the Board of Railroad Commissioners in the public interest, and because a public necessity exists for the regulation of public storage warehouses purchasing grain and issuing storage receipts therefor, together with the necessity for the control of marketing and prohibiting discrimination in the purchase of grain by the dealers therein.

It is the view of the Board of Railroad Commissioners that it is without jurisdiction to fix the rental value of sites upon a railroad's right of way used exclusively for private business enterprises, and we adhere to the views announced by this Commission in the case of Gamble Robinson Fruit Co., a Corporation v. C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co., S. D. R. C. 1926 (p. 143) and S. D. R. C. 1927 (p. 230).

The rental value of a tract of real property

is, ordinarily, established by evidence of the rental value of similarly located and similarly valued property and by the opinion of witnesses who can qualify by showing a knowledge of rental value of property such as involved in the particular inquiry. A proper rule to apply is that no rent can be considered reasonable which is less than the amount which would be fixed by ordinary competition, and, in addition, is less than would afford the railroad a fair return upon the fair value of the property, after deducting the taxes and necessary costs of its upkeep. From the evidence of record in this case, we believe that a rental of \$15 per annum will give to the defendant a fair return upon the value of the property embraced in this lease and that such sum represents a fair and reasonable rental of this and similarly located property, considering the uses to which it is adapted in its present condition of ownership by the defendants and restrictions and limitations imposed upon the lessee in said lease. This rental is sufficient to produce a six per cent return on a valuation of \$150.00 and four per cent for taxes, which allowance is liberal.

## Wheat Acreage and Allotment

Payment by the government to wheat farmers to induce them to reduce acreage will be made only to farmers who have been raising wheat in the past five years. Farmers who have not grown wheat in recent years cannot share in the government gratuity. There is therefore the possibility that those farmers who cannot share in the government gratuities will be tempted to plant wheat to a greater extent than the reductions paid for by the government.

According to the Census of 1920 there were 1,740,000 farms in the United States which grew winter wheat; whereas in the Census of 1930 only 941,000 farms reported winter wheat; which means that there are about 800,000 farms which grew winter wheat in 1920, but not in 1930, and cannot share in the allotment payments, but can return to wheat production.

The wheat acreage to be harvested this year, according to the government July report, is 44,879,000 acres. If each state harvested its peak acreage of past years, the total for the United States would be about 94,600,000 acres. —Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

## Payments Under Wheat Adjustment Contracts

Secretary Wallace announced July 27 wheat production allotments totalling 456,198,588 bushels in 42 States and 2,233 counties as a basis on which adjustment payments will be made to farmers under the wheat plan of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The allotment is the estimated proportion of the five-year average production in the United States, 1928-1932, that will be the domestic tax-paid consumption, and is 54 per cent of the five-year average production of 844,812,200 bushels.

If all farmers adopt the plan, the minimum payments of 28 cents a bushel would total \$127,000,000 and the maximum payment of 30 cents a bushel would total \$136,000,000. Under the contract farmers will be asked to sign, they will receive an initial payment on their allotment of 20 cents a bushel as early this fall as county wheat production control ass'ns can be formed and individual allotments completed. A second payment of 8 to 10 cents per bushel will be made next spring, upon proof of reduction of acreage as may be required. If all farmers take advantage of this offer, the first payments would total approximately \$90,000,000. The extent of acreage reduction, if any, to be required is undetermined pending outcome of the London wheat conference.

Possible benefits and increases in rural purchasing power to result from application of the wheat plan can be estimated by multiplying State allotments by 28 cents. For instance, if all farmers accept, Kansas would receive total payments of about \$25,500,000, with approximately \$18,000,000 of its available in the initial payments this fall; North Dakota would receive

a total of about \$15,400,000 with \$11,000,000 available this fall; Washington a total of \$6,400,000 with \$4,500,000 this fall; Illinois \$4,700,000 total with about \$3,400,000 available this fall. All other wheat States' benefits can be estimated from the table in the same manner.

## To Protest Storage Penalty Under A. A. A.

Managers of farmers elevators and operators of independent country elevators have petitioned the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for a hearing on the clause in the Adjustment Act penalizing shippers of stored grain who load out the grain without canceling the storage receipt.

Strict application of the law would prevent the elevators from making room for grain by shipping out that already in store, thus depriving the growers of the privilege of storing grain at the railroad station. Many farmers have no granaries and depend on the dealers to take the grain immediately after harvest.

The clause is not needed in the Northwest where ticket-holders are protected by bonds.

As the sec'y of agriculture can not set aside the law the protest probably will take the form of a demand for the immediate repeal of paragraph 5 of section 8.

## Commissions on Odd Lots

The rules of the grain exchanges set a minimum commission rate of ¼ cent per bushel for the purchase and sale, or round turn, on transactions in futures; but do not set a maximum, that being left to the discretion of individual brokerage firms.

The result is that there is no uniformity in the commission charge on lots smaller than the standard 5,000-bu. lot. Many of the Chicago brokers charge \$3.50 commission on a single 1,000-bu. job lot. A few charge even as high as \$7.50, the full commission on a 3,000-bu. lot, tho the amount handled is 1,000 or 2,000 bus.

The clerical work involved in executing a 1,000-bu. job lot order is about the same as that required on a 5,000-bu. lot paying \$12.50 commission. The job lot orders are not so easily executed in the pit to the satisfaction of the customer, as the job lot traders are comparatively few in number, and the price obtainable is ⅛ or ¼ cent away from the standard 5,000-bu. trades reported on the ticker.

On the Kansas City Board of Trade notice was given Aug. 2 that all trades in less than round lots of grain futures would be handled at ¼ cent away from the market, instead of the ⅛ cent difference.

Where the custom of an exchange trading in grain or stocks is that the broker must give the customer the trade at ⅛ or ¼ cent or point away, irrespective of the price at which the broker can protect himself a market that moves more than ⅛ cent of point at a time imposes an additional hazard on the broker. This has been true since the crash of July 19. After the return of the market to normalcy customers will again be given execution at ⅛ away.

Country grain dealers hedging their daily purchases and shipments often do not accumulate 5,000 bus. prior to the close of the day and if hedging every day must necessarily give orders for job lots, for complete protection or take some speculative risk, which may be profitable or otherwise in proportion as they are able to judge the next day's price movement. Failure to hedge 3,000 bushels bought of farmers July 18 could have cost the shipper a loss of \$600 in two days.

Rates for grain storage in Canadian country and terminal elevators have been advanced from 1-45th of one cent to 1-30th cent per bushel per day.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Capital Stock Tax?

**Grain & Feed Journals:** We are capitalized for \$20,000 and have sent the government a check for \$20, but since have received some forms to fill out in regard to dividends. We have not declared any dividends, as there are only four members of our company. We do not understand this.—Symerton Grain & Lumber Co., Symerton, Ill.

**Ans.:** The tax on dividends has nothing to do with the tax on capital stock.

If no dividend has been paid no tax is required to be paid on dividends. Dividends declared after June 15, 1933, are assessed 5% by the Federal Government.

Filing the capital stock tax form fixes the basis for the period filed and no change is permitted. If the check was sent in without the statement, it may be possible to make any necessary adjustments on the form which is to be filed on, No. 707, before Aug. 31. Better read articles on Capital Stock Tax in Journal for July 12 page 17 and in July 26, page 53 before filing.

### Does Sales Agreement Evade Farm Act?

**Grain & Feed Journals:** Does a sales agreement get around penalty on shipping stored grain in the new Farm Act? We have used this method of handling grain for a long time, where the farmer has wished to defer settlement in hope of the market going up.—Michigan Grain Dealer.

**Ans.:** There is room for difference of opinion as to whether the agreement constitutes a storage receipt. If it is not a storage receipt the Agricultural Adjustment Act does not apply.

The use of the word "receipt" instead of the word "contract" in the body of the agreement would seem to make it a storage receipt, and therefore, this sales agreement, containing the clause (a) does protect the dealer as long as the amount of grain in store equals or exceeds the outstanding receipts. If the elevator has small storage capacity, and it becomes necessary to ship out grain to make room for fresh deliveries the buyer is not protected and it would be necessary to add a clause, reading as follows: "(b) It is understood and agreed that the issuer of this receipt is authorized to load out and ship the commodity covered by this agreement," the agreement then reading as below:

#### Sales Agreement

No. .... Mich., .....193..

This certifies that ..... (Address)

has this day completed the delivery of..... (Test)

..... bu. or lbs..... (Grade)

(Pick) ..... (Commodity)

to us under the following conditions to which both parties to the agreement, the issuer of this receipt and the party delivering the....., agree to abide:

(1) The issuer of this receipt accepts delivery of the commodity as above stated and agrees to pay for same on a basis of the market price as being paid by them at their mill or elevator door, on the date that settlement is demanded by the owner making delivery of said commodity, less a charge of 2c per bushel on wheat, corn or oats for the first thirty days or fraction thereof, and 1/30 of 1c per bushel per day thereafter, following date of delivery, and a charge of 5c per cwt. per month on beans from date of delivery. Said charge or deductions as above stated is to cover insurance and carrying expense and is granted by the seller to the buyer as compensation of seller's privilege to defer final settlement and price to a date later than the issuance of this contract. (a) It is understood and agreed that the identity of the commodity covered by this agreement is not to be preserved. (b) It is understood and agreed that the issuer of this receipt is authorized to load out and ship the commodity covered by this agreement.

(2) All accrued charges, together with any sums due the issuer by the owner on account or for advances are to be deducted at the time settlement is made.

(3) It is agreed that the party making deliv-

ery of the commodity shall pay all taxes accruing prior to date of settlement.

(4) This agreement is not transferable or negotiable and must be surrendered by the owner to the issuer at the time settlement is made.

(5) The time limit for settlement in this contract shall be ..... 19... and if an extension of time is not arranged for prior to the expiration date settlement will be based on the market price on the date of expiration.

(6) It is expressly understood that there are no other agreements, either verbal or written, covering the commodity as stated in this agreement, other than those stated herein.

Signed ..... Owner

By ..... Issuer

### Processing Tax on Toll Milling

**Grain & Feed Journals:** How does the processing tax apply to handlers of wheat? If a farmer brings in wheat and asks to have it ground and mixed into chicken feed, Does the processing tax apply? If a farmer brings in a few bushels and exchanges the wheat for flour, and the wheat is shipped out, does the tax apply? If he exchanges wheat for flour on a toll basis, does the tax apply?—G. E. Kuehn, Williamston Elevator Co., Williams-ton, Mich.

**Grain & Feed Journals:** Taxing authorities at Detroit tell us that we can not continue to grind wheat into flour for farmers on an exchange basis, without assessing the processing tax against flour so exchanged. We are further informed that the only way around the processing tax in such business is to grind on a custom basis, making a charge of so much per barrel for the grinding service. If we take our payment in wheat under such conditions we encounter more bookkeeping than there is work to the grinding.

Can we or can we not continue the use of the customary methods of exchanging flour for wheat?—Fred Anselm, Durand Milling Co., Durand, Mich.

**Ans.:** No tax is assessed on wheat ground into feed.

The processing tax does not apply to wheat shipped out until the mill receiving the wheat so shipped grinds it into flour.

The regulations issued by the Treasury Department are subject to change. At present the regulations provide as follows:

The law does not mention the exchange of wheat for flour. It does provide that no processing tax may be levied on "processing by or for the producer, for the use of his own family, employees or household," and the Treasury Department has ruled that this exempts exchange business under certain conditions.

These conditions, chiefly, are: (1) The exchange must be transacted at the mill, not at a store, elevator, branch or warehouse; (2) The flour exchanged must be milled from the same type of wheat as that delivered by the producer, and if blended flour is furnished the proportion made from wheat of another type than that delivered by the producer is subject to tax; (3) The producer must make affidavit that he produced the wheat and that the flour is for the use of his family, employees or household, though on transactions on which the tax is less than \$10 the affidavit may be certified by two witnesses instead of a notary; (4) The producer cannot make his affidavit by proxy, but must execute it personally; and a separate affidavit is required for each withdrawal of flour from the mill.

There is nothing in the regulations which interferes with the time-honored practice of the farmer taking his wheat to the mill at harvest, and securing flour from time to time through the year. Nor is there anything to prevent the mill doing an exchange business with others than wheat producers, provided the processing tax is paid.

The producer who sells or otherwise disposes of flour on which he has secured exemption from the processing tax is liable to severe pen-

alties for defrauding the government. The miller who fails to require producers to execute affidavit forms and to keep one copy of each affidavit while sending the other in with his monthly report will have the processing tax to pay.

A producer is anyone who grows wheat, whether owner or tenant. Those who farm on a share basis are regarded as producers, while an owner who receives rent in cash or grain is not so defined. A tenant who happens to live on a farm on which wheat is grown but who does not himself grow the crop is not a producer.

Under the foregoing conditions a milling company accepting wheat at one of its elevators would be required to pay tax on the wheat ground, even tho the wheat was exchanged by a producer for flour. This is wrong; and the regulation should be simplified to avoid double taxation.

The drafters of the bill intended that the farmer should get flour without tax if he produced wheat. On exchanged flour the producer's affidavit should follow the wheat to the mill where ground. In other words, the mill grinding exchanged wheat would get it 30 cents cheaper; and the farmer would receive that much more flour in exchange.

The Treasury Department should abandon all technicalities as to type of wheat, where milled, how blended, etc.

The processing tax is not so securely founded on the power of the federal government that the Treasury Dept. can afford to arouse sufficient antagonism to drive injured parties into court.

### Bank's Failure to Collect Draft?

**Grain & Feed Journals:** In March I made draft with B/L attached on Franklin L. Lewi of New York for a car of oats and deposited the draft for collection with the First National Bank.

The Chicago bank forwarded the draft for collection to the Irving Trust Co. at New York. In satisfaction of the draft the Irving Trust Co. accepted a certified check of the Harriman National Bank and informed the First National Bank that the draft had been paid, subject to final payment of the check.

Before the certified check was cashed the Harriman National Bank was closed; and the Irving Trust Co. notified the First National at Chicago that the draft was not paid.

Who should bear the loss?—Frank G. Ely, Chicago, Ill.

**Ans.:** Drawer of the draft can have recourse against the buyer if the Harriman National Bank was insolvent, under the decision of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma in *El Reno Mill & Elevator Co. v. Treadwell*. Altho the check was certified, proving that the buyer had sufficient funds, that does not protect him, if the bank was insolvent; and whether the bank was insolvent is a question of fact on which refusal of the banking commissioner to permit the bank to reopen would be evidence against Lewi.

It makes a difference whether the bank was solvent when the check was given, or became insolvent some time later before the collection had been completed. Following are decisions bearing on this case:

"The delivery of a check to a bank on itself, to which bank a draft with B/L attached is sent for collection and remittance, does not amount to a payment, altho the maker of the check has sufficient funds on deposit with such bank to meet it, if the bank is insolvent and the check is not paid."—*Harriman et al. v. Bowlin*, 153 Okla. 202, 4 P. (2d) 1011. *El Reno Mill & Elevator Co. v. J. W. Treadwell*, Supreme Court of Oklahoma, 10 Pac. (2d) 62.

On the other hand there are decisions favoring the buyer, among them that of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, 59 S. W. Rep. 486, published in the Grain & Feed Journals June 28, 1933, page 443, as follows:

"It has been held where the drawers of an order had funds in the hands of the drawee on its presentation, a waiver by the payee of a cash payment and an acceptance of a bill of exchange instead extinguishes the debt altho the exchange proves worthless. *Loth v. Mothner*, 53 Ark. 116, 13 S. W. 594. See, also, *Gust Johnson v. First State Bank et al.*, 144 Minn. 363, 175 N. W. 612, 9 A. L. R. 960; *Federal Reserve Bank v. Malloy*, 264 U. S. 160, 44 S. Ct. 296, 68 L. Ed. 617, 31 A. L. R. 1261; *Missouri P. Rd. Co. v. Taylor*, 185 Ark. 211, 46 S. W. (2d) 642; *Paton's Digest*, volume 1, p. 267, par 1566.

"From these cases it will be seen that only the relation of debtor and creditor arose between the two banks upon the clearance of checks and giving the bill of exchange in payment of the difference and not an agency or trust relationship; and the check being presented to the bank, not for collection but for payment, the transaction amounted to a pay-



# Code for Country Elevators

ment so far as the drawer of the check, appellee, was concerned, and they are discharged, the drawer having funds in the bank to its credit, the check in effect having been paid by the drawee upon presentation, it being conclusively presumed that he did not accept something in lieu thereof for which it had not been drawn—could not accept at the drawer's risk a check of the drawee upon some other bank."—*Bank of Conway v. Hiegel et al.* Supreme Court of Arkansas.

Also the Supreme Court of Nebraska in *Nutrena Feed Mills v. Superior Wholesale Grocery Co.*, defendant, and *State Bank of Superior* took a similar view, 241 N. W. Rep. 522, saying:

"Under the circumstances, it became the duty of the bank to allocate a sufficient amount of its cash on hand to the payment of the check and from that time it held the amount as the funds of the plaintiff. It became no part of defendant's duty to follow the transaction further or to ascertain whether the bank made the proper entries on its books to show the true situation."

The Supreme Court of South Dakota, having very much the same question before it, in *Marland Refining Co. v. Penn. Soo Oil Co.*, 54 S. D. 10, 222 N. W. 594, 595, said: "By giving the check to appellant's accredited agent, so much of respondent's money on deposit in the bank as was necessary to pay the check was segregated from his account and was in the possession of appellant thru his said agent. In this case there was an agreement clearly implied that the giving of the check should be payment. Respondent had sufficient funds on deposit to pay the check, and the bank had sufficient funds on hand to pay it. It was the bank's duty to have charged the amount of the check to respondent's account and to have remitted the same to the appellant, but its failure to do so was not the fault of respondent, but of the bank who was acting as agent for appellant." Had the defendant in the present case presented its check and demanded cash, then given back the cash in payment of the draft, there could be no question that the bank then held it for the plaintiff. The result of the transaction was the same, and the fact that the parties did not go thru the useless process of counting out the money and then transferring it back and forth would not change the situation. When the bank accepted the check and acknowledged the payment of the draft it amounted to a payment of the debt.—241 N. W. Rep. 522.

## Mortgage for Year Only?

**Grain & Feed Journals:** A farmer gave a federal crop mortgage on corn back in 1931. He failed to raise enough to pay off and was granted an extension in 1932. This 1932 mortgage reads "in consideration of one dollar and of the further consideration of the deferment of the payment of the aforesaid loan and for the purpose of securing prompt payment of said promissory note, hereby conveys ENTIRE CROPS TO BE GROWN AND PRODUCED DURING THE YEAR 1932."

Now the federal seed loan agent claims that the Government is entitled to the proceeds of this man's wheat crop that was delivered to market last month, 1933 crop.

Attorneys have advised the farmer that the Government holds no mortgage or claim of any kind on this year's wheat crop because same was not sown at the time mortgage was given. Also that the Government's only recourse is to take judgment on the promissory note that it holds.

I would like to know who I am going to pay this money to.—J. E. Pumphrey, Maunie, Ill.

**Ans.:** A federal crop mortgage has no better standing than that of a private individual. State statutes govern crop mortgages; and do not permit extension to a subsequent year unless so stated in the mortgage. In other words, the mortgage is good only for the year specified, in this case 1932. The government's only recourse is on the promissory note, under which if converted into a judgment levy could be made on any unincumbered crop.

THE ABOLITION of useless market news service, maintained by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has been checked by political pull so that some features are to be retained. This should materially reduce the great volume of franked mail distributed at great expense but without benefit to the taxpayers. The man really interested in the markets, obtains market information from reliable sources before it is ancient history.

To contact with the Washington administration in the formulation of a code for country grain elevators the National Federation of Country Elevator Ass'ns was created at a one-day session of representatives of all branches of the country elevator business held at Chicago July 27 and presided over by Geo. E. Booth, pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

**CHAS. QUINN:** Mr. Peek wants one code for the entire grain trade, including within it three codes for the country elevators, terminal elevators and the brokers.

**MR. BOOTH:** We are here in a common cause to exchange suggestions for a code under which we can co-operate with the A. A. A. and N. I. R. A. This meeting must be preliminary to the formation of a drafting com'te that will incorporate the ideas offered here for submission to the various state ass'ns.

**LAWRENCE FARLOW,** Bloomington, Ill.: I move that a drafting com'te be appointed. All we need to do is to apply the president's key code to the industry.

**W. D. SPRINGER,** Indianapolis: In Indiana we are not going to get very far unless we have some authority to enforce it.

**S. W. WILDER,** Cedar Rapids, Ia.: The adoption of a code will make it possible to raise wages.

**W. E. CULBERTSON,** Delavan, Ill.: We must make a liberal labor code or it will be rejected.

**E. G. DUNN,** Mason City, Ia.: We employ nearly 1,000 men, and recommend a limit of not less than 40 cents an hour. I am in favor of a sales margin high enough to meet the increased labor costs.

Mr. Farlow's recommendation that the president's key code be adopted without reference to its exemptions was approved.

**DAVE MILLIGAN,** Des Moines, Ia.: We should define a country elevator as follows:

**Country grain merchants** shall include only such person, firm or corporation conducting a reputable, regular and continuous business of buying and selling grain and custom grinding and having necessary facilities therefor to satisfactorily handle grain, feeds, seeds and coal and other items as is usual and incident in the conduct of the business in the particular territory in which he may operate.

Grain facilities shall include a grain elevator of not less than 5000 bus. capacity located upon a railway siding, which plant shall be a sound and usable building equipped with the machinery usually found in a country elevator for the elevating and loading of grain and in addition he or they shall keep, maintain and use such standard devices for determining grades as have been specified by the United States Bureau of Standards. Such property or equipment shall include adequate scales, office and other appurtenances as are standard with country elevators, all of which shall be in constant daily charge of a competent person.

When such dealers handle seeds or feeds, they shall have and maintain warehouses of suitable size, together with scales and other necessary equipment. Such warehouses must be kept weatherproof and of suitable design to preserve and keep their contents in proper condition for seeds or feeds.

Such merchants shall also be of sufficient financial standing to be able at all times to carry out and complete any contracts for the purchase or sale of any of the commodities they handle promptly.

**R. H. BRUNDIGE,** Kingston, O.: No rebates or bonuses shall be paid per unit handled on any commodity, but any dividend shall be paid on stock.

**D. J. SCHUH,** Cincinnati, O.: Instead of defining an elevator by description, we should do so by naming its functions.

During the noon intermission the representatives of the different sections of the country agreed upon the personnel of the drafting com'te, as follows:

**DRAFTING COMITE:** Geo. E. Booth, W. E. Culbertson, C. E. Huff, Chicago; Lawrence Farlow; E. A. Boyd, Spokane, Wash.;

R. B. Bowden, Minneapolis; H. L. Robinson, Salina, Kan.

**BILL SETTLE,** Indianapolis: The government would recognize an equitable margin, otherwise you can not control the wages or anything.

**MR. BOOTH:** The transportation com'te of the Chicago Board of Trade has labored very strenuously the past year on the trucking proposition. The Western roads have put in a few rates that are not low enough to affect truck competition. Most of the terminals at Chicago do not take in trucked grain. It is confined to one interest. It is very objectionable to the members of the Board.

**E. A. BOYD:** The service you are giving to the producer is the main thing, not the profit margin. You have got to call it service and charge for service.

**MR. CULBERTSON:** If the code required that prices be posted at the elevator it would help the farmer against discrimination.

**L. M. WALKER,** Gilman, Ill.: The chiseler should be eliminated. I hope this com'te will bear in mind the chiseler who tries to take the business away from the grain man by truck or waterway.

**MR. DUNN:** In Iowa we are scared to death of the waterway. If the waterway project is carried out there will not be a dozen real country elevators left in the state. For 150 miles west of the river trucks would carry the grain and deliver to terminal elevators on the Mississippi.

**FRANK J. MILLIGAN,** Jefferson, Ia., chairman of the special com'te brought in a report favoring the organization of the National Federation of Country Elevator Ass'ns to disseminate information in regard to the A. A. A. and N. I. R. A., and form a contact thru which the program recommended by the administration can be carried out, the organization to be composed of existing ass'ns, and the first board of directors the same as the drafting com'te. Carried.

At the suggestion of Mr. Booth the drafting com'te began work in the same room immediately after adjournment.

Adjourned *sine die*.

The com'te has formulated a tentative code forming a skeleton on which will be added such amendments as may be suggested by the constituent ass'ns.

### In Attendance:

N. G. Bennett, McComb, O.; F. L. Betz, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. E. Booth, Chicago, Ill.; R. B. Bowden, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. A. Boyd, Spokane, Wash.; R. H. Brundige, Kingston, O.; T. R. Cain, Jacksonville, Ill.; J. N. Campbell, Omaha, Neb.; Chas. W. Cook, Union Hill, Ill.; W. E. Culbertson, Delavan, Ill.; W. W. Cummings, Toledo, O.

H. H. Dewey, Peoria, Ill.; Bert Dow, Davenport, Ia.; E. G. Dunn, Mason City, Ia.; Harrison Fahrnkopf, Bloomington, Ill.; Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, Ill.; J. A. Henebry, Plainfield, Ill.; Lowell Hoyt, Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Horn, Fostoria, O.; C. E. Huff, Chicago, Ill.; T. L. Hughston, Crowell, Tex.

H. C. Johnstone, Chicago, Ill.; Lee L. Melinger, Cerro Gordo, Ill.; Leland C. Miller, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; D. O. Milligan, Des Moines, Ia.; Frank J. Milligan, Jefferson, Ia.; Chas. J. Potter, La. Rose, Ill.; Chas. Quinn, Toledo, O.; L. W. Railsback, Weldon, Ill.; H. L. Robinson, Salina, Kan.; Fred Romine, Tuscola, Ill.

Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, Ind.; D. J. Schuh, Cincinnati, O.; A. F. Seay, St. Louis, Mo.; Wm. Settle, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. D. Springer, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. E. Stereman, Streator, Ill.; Jesse A. Sterner, Convoy, O.; M. L. Sturges, Fowler, Mich.; L. M. Swift, Lansing, Mich.; Lyman P. Townsend, Springfield, Mass.; L. M. Walker, Gilman, Ill.; L. E. Webb, Dodge City, Kan.; S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; A. R. Wright, Varna, Ill.

The definition of a wheat producer has been changed by the Treasury Department to exclude the landlord sharing in the wheat crop as rent. He is a landlord, not a farmer.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Hay Moving by Truck

*Grain & Feed Journals:* There is as much hay being transported this year as during the past two or three seasons, possibly more, but the truck transportation is getting to be a big factor in handling hay direct from grower to consumer, in many instances for distances of two to three hundred miles.

Either the railroads are going to have to meet this truck competition, or they are going to wake up and find that the trucks are handling the commodities.—D. B. Tilson, Dyer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

### Trucking Problem Belongs to Railroads

*Grain & Feed Journals:* As I see it this trucking problem over which grain dealers are excited belongs to the railroads. Grain is not trying to avoid the graindealer so much as it is the high freight rates charged by the railroads.

I am hardly in sympathy with attempts to legislate the trucks off the highways. The records of trucks show that some of them pay tremendous taxes for the right to operate, some pay as much as \$900 a year in taxes.

Trucks perform a service for which a demand has developed. Now it is up to the railroads to meet the competition trucks offer. It has been done and can be done. Where a grain dealer is caught between the two forms of transportation it is up to him to fit himself into the program somehow for the preservation of his business. If that means buying a truck and extending service to farm, there is no use bucking the trend unless there is going to be cooperation from the railroads. The trucking problem is a railroad problem.—H. H. Potter, Valley Grain Co., Galesburg, Ill.

### Code Burdensome to Country Dealer

*Grain & Feed Journals:* The code drafted at Peoria is entirely out of line for the country dealer, who does not do enough business to justify such prices for labor.

The country elevator operator can not limit his operations to 40 hours per week. The dealer must work when the farmer wants to haul in grain. Some days he has nothing to do and on others he must work from early morning till late at night.

How is the country buyer to send a truck into the country after a load of grain when it takes driver longer than the 7 or 8 hours allowed by the code?

A margin of 4 cents per bushel for the service of handling corn is no protection to the dealer, as the market changes that much in a day. We buy parts of cars of corn one day and can not dispose of it until we buy more later to fill the car.

Often the corn will not grade as we bought it. Early in the fall we start buying green corn from the field and it will not shell out. Besides this shrinkage we have the risk of corn going out of condition.

In the northern part of the corn belt dealers buy large crops on grade, but in the Southern part of the state where conditions are different we should have consideration, as we can not work on a 4-cent margin.—E. H. Morris, Crossville, Ill.

### Truckers Hauling Wheat from Farms to Mills

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Truckers have been a great menace to elevator operators of Western Nebraska the past year. This is largely due to the short wheat crop in Eastern Colorado. Mills are short of wheat and truckers drive into Western Nebraska and truck wheat to the Denver and Greeley mills. Wheat is being trucked at 10 to 13c per bushel while the freight rate to Denver is around 22c per bushel. Altho the elevators sell considerable wheat to the truckers fully 50% is being bought direct from the farmers and the elevators have no chance to make a handling charge on this. The grain men do not like to sell to truckers as they are not always sure of their pay and many farmers have been stung through selling to truckers. A real good wheat crop in Eastern Colorado and Western Nebraska is about the only thing that will stop this practice.

One truck load of wheat was trucked from Yoder, Wyoming, to Omaha, recently, a distance of 480 miles by rail. The owner had a truck going to Omaha after a load of oil so he took in a load of wheat to help pay expenses. He ran into the first big drop in the wheat market and also had considerable trouble in disposing of the load as Omaha elevators are not equipped to unload trucks. The venture was rather disappointing.—H. M. Lehr, Omaha.

### Market Crash Credited to Government Bulletin

E. E. Kennedy, sec'y of the Farmers Union, has addressed an open letter to Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace charging that the drop in the price of grain was caused by a press release of the Department of Agriculture July 12 in which the government declared that the cost of farm production in Iowa and Illinois is 34 cents a bushel for corn, 30 cents a bushel for oats, and 86 cents a bushel for wheat.

Kennedy declares, "Immediately following within a few days of this release declared in his open letter, the grain markets of the country went crashing down so sharply that the public trading markets were ordered closed. The actual cash revenue loss to American farmers on crop and shortage values exceeded six hundred millions of dollars.

"It is significant that the declines were practically the measures of disparity between the prevailing prices paid to farmers before the government's release and the estimates of cost of production as published by the department of agriculture. The effect of the department's press release was to undermine and destroy the judgment and confidence of buyers of corn, wheat, and oats."

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Aug. 17, 18. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 18-19-20. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

### Iowa Shippers Confer on NRA Code

By ARTHUR G. TORKELSON

I can hardly look a chicken in the eye after attending the banquets out here (where the tall corn is growing) in connection with discussions on the new proposed code of fair practices for the grain trade.

The three district meetings held under the auspices of the Western Grain and Feed Dealers' Ass'n were all fine. The Sac City group met on the 25th, the Sheldon group on the 26th, and the Algona crowd on the 27th.

AT SAC CITY about 60 dealers turned out at the Country Club for dinner of stewed chicken and noodles, plus, plus, and more plus. It was served by the Rebecca Lodge Ladies.

Sec'y D. O. Milligan, Des Moines, called the meeting to order.

Earl Galbraith, Sac City, president of the organization, welcomed the dealers.

Mr. Milligan then presented the new proposed code governing grain elevator operators which was drawn up by a com'ite composed of Messrs. Wassenaar of Cascade, Milligan of Jefferson, Wagner of Ankeny, Harris of Williamsburg, and Pavel of Solon.

The proposed code was read slowly and taken up section by section so all would be familiar with the com'ite's efforts. Criticisms were requested and quite a little constructive comment came out, resulting in a great deal of enthusiasm and many good thoughts.

Following prolonged discussion on this new code, the gathering next turned its attention to a new state law recently enacted and effective July 4, governing corn shelling and threshermen's liens. The general opinion was that this statute worked a hardship on the elevator operator and was wholly unfair. It was therefore suggested that before settling for any grain that the elevator men make the farmer get and give them a release from the party who either shelled or threshed the grain. Earl Galbraith read a simple printed form which seemed to cover the situation, and satisfied everyone.

THE SHELDON MEETING convened at the Arlington Hotel the next evening, and was of a similar nature, with a mighty fine dinner of fried chicken, etc. About 40 were present. Jack Westerfield, Assistant Sec'y of the organization presided, assisted by President Earl Galbraith.

Much helpful discussion also developed at this affair and a great deal of enthusiasm was displayed. In fact, this was one of the best meetings ever held at Sheldon.

Hugh Hale of Royal, a director of the state ass'n, concluded the meeting with a very interesting talk on Federal Warehousing.

THE ALGONA MEETING was attended by fully 60 dealers, who ate chicken in the Algona Hotel. Jack Westerfield and Earl Galbraith again conducted the affair. The procedure was similar to the previous two meetings, with much discussion and enthusiasm resulting.

Acting upon instructions from the State Farmers' Elevator Ass'n, George Beals of Humboldt, volunteered willingness on their behalf to work together in drafting the final terms of the code. Pres. Galbraith promptly accepted, and invited this group to meet and work hand-in-hand with them, expressing the association's interest in all grain elevator managers and operators.

This sentiment was unanimous, as all grainmen must work under the same code provisions. A joint-com'ite was urged.

George Potgeter of Steamboat Rock, a director of the state ass'n, concluded the business session with several pertinent suggestions covering many subjects.

### DEALERS MEET AT WEBSTER AND MASON CITY

THE WEBSTER CITY meeting on Aug. 2 was attended by about 60 country grain shippers convening at the new Wilson Hotel.

SEC'Y DAVE MILLIGAN of Des Moines



was in charge of this affair, which devoted its attention to the proposed national and state "codes" and other matters of particular interest to the territory represented by this group. Local arrangements were ably handled by Mr. Cramer of the Farmers Elevator Co. of Webster City.

PRESIDENT EARL GALBRAITH addressed the gathering, inviting discussions on these important topics. After everyone fully understood the two codes they were endorsed 100% with certain recommended additions in the "national" code. The evening proved to be very interesting and enjoyable, including an excellent chicken dinner.

THE MASON CITY meeting was called by the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at the Hanford Hotel on Aug. 3, with Jack Westerfield, Assistant Sec'y, in charge. Discussions on the state and national code followed the excellent banquet and this group of about 40 country shippers endorsed both documents 100% but recommended certain changes in the "national" code. A great deal of interest was taken in the entire meeting.

THE CEDAR RAPIDS group met on Aug. 8, and the Missouri Valley group will get together on Aug. 9.

Aaron Sapiro, the attorney who accepted handsome fees for organizing farmers marketing pools several years ago, has been indicted at Chicago with 23 others charged with bombing and acid throwing in restraint of trade in the cleaning and dyeing industry. A most desirable citizen.

## Death of R. E. Ward

Russell Elliott Ward, one of Michigan's best known grain dealers, died July 15 at his summer home at Clark Lake, after a long illness.

Mr. Ward was pres. and general manager of McLaughlin, Ward & Co., Jackson; Central Elevator Co., Byron; Shepherd Grain & Bean Co., Shepherd; Leslie Grain & Produce Co., Leslie; and a former director of the Jackson State Savings Bank.

A man of great public spirit, he promoted many activities for the public welfare. As one of the trustees of Sharp Park he had an important part in the development of that recreational area. During the war he was chairman of the Jackson County Red Cross and of a liberty loan drive. He was a charter member and the first pres. of the Kiwanis Club.

He is survived by his widow, Lillian M.; his mother, Mrs. Rachel M. Ward and five children.



Russell E. Ward, Jackson, Mich., Deceased.

# Michigan District Meeting Favors Administration Program

A group of over 60 grain dealers, principally members of the Central Michigan Grain Dealers Ass'n, met at Christian's Tea Room, Owosso, Mich., at 7 p. m., July 27, to learn about the processing tax on wheat, and to discuss a code of trade practice. The discussion was preceded by a splendid meal that put every one in good humor.

Following dinner Thomas Hyslop, Ovid, pres. of the organization, took charge of the meeting.

E. V. GUNN, Lansing, Michigan State College extension department, explained the processing tax in the Agricultural Adjustment Act. He said:

### HOW THE PROCESSING TAX WORKS

The idea behind the Agricultural Adjustment Act is to compensate farmers for their loss of an export market on wheat by raising prices thru a reduction in acreage. This year it would appear that we will have high prices anyway, because the growing conditions have so damaged expected production that we will raise much less than the 500,000,000 bus. normally required.

This, however, makes it no less necessary to effect the Act. Records show that the past few years have brought excessive increases in the stocks of wheat on hand and in production. Our carryover has increased from 125,000,000 bus. a few years ago to more than 350,000,000 bus. annually.

Meanwhile exports have fallen off as European countries increased their production and raised virtual embargoes by heavy increases in import duties. Last year our exports fell to only 40,000,000 bus.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act has selected the period from 1909 to 1914 as the base period for prices of wheat, cotton and other commodities, and their relation to the prices of things the farmers must buy. The price of leading farm commodities has fallen far below this level. To raise the farm income in exchange for reduction of acreages so that the 1909-14 period may be approximated is the purpose of the Act. This is to be done by giving farmers a bonus of 30 cents a bu. on wheat for example, in exchange for reduction of their wheat acreages by 20% or less, as may be needed.

This processing tax is applied to the first processor, the miller. The farmers who agree to reduce acreage will get all of the 30 cents a bu. except that required for administering the Act thru county agents and state organizations, estimated at from 2 to 3 cents per bu.

Average wheat prices this year have been estimated at 54% out of line with the base period. In trading the bonus for acreage reduction the farmer informs the agent of his average acreage and average production of wheat annually during the three years 1930-32. Agents check up on his statements. Then in exchange for agreement to required acreage reduction, the government gives him the bonus on 54% of that average production. The first payment will be due some time after September 15, the balance next spring.

The set-up to handle acreage reduction and payment of the bonus is a local ass'n in each community, organized by the county agent, a county allotment com'tee which sets the amount of wheat each farmer may raise, then the state and national organizations. To keep down expense, the state college extension departments are being used in so far as possible. While it is a purely voluntary plan, no farmer having to reduce his acreage against his wishes, provided he is willing to forego a share in the bonus, the Act will require considerable supervision. The contract in each case applies to the farm, regardless of change of tenancy. To administer the Act, emergency county agents are being appointed in counties where none are now available.

The acreage taken out of production may be planted to such crops as do not class among those on which there has been over-production. Farmers are expected to plant it to something that will build up the land.

The 30 cent processing tax applies only on this year's crop. What the tax will be next year is unknown. An adjustment factor is figured for counties that have had abnormal or subnormal production of wheat during the past three years. Publicity and the county inspectors are expected to keep farmers in line with their promises on acreage reduction.

The processing tax does not apply on wheat ground at a local mill into flour for the ex-

press use of the producer, his employees, or his family. The mill may use the customary exchange methods, but must exchange only flour from Michigan wheat for wheat. A retired farmer, living on the income from his farm, does not classify as a producer, and must pay the tax. Only the actual producer of the wheat is entitled to this provision.

A. E. WALCOTT, Saginaw, sec'y Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n, who had just returned from a conference in Denver with western bean handlers, attempting to set up a code of trade practices, discussed the conference. He said:

### BEAN HANDLING CONFERENCE

The conference did not fully establish a code, so we shall have to return to Denver on Aug. 7 for another conference.

We have discovered that all bean handlers must work thru an organization representing the Bean Industry of the United States, and the national organization is now being set up.

Each local organization will be able to set up its own code of ethics for use thru the districts affected by the same problems. In Michigan we expect to establish a fair market, and a profitable basis for handling beans, with fixed margin. It is proposed that beans be bought on an ass'n schedule, with fixed prices for picking, cleaning, storing, trucking and other factors.

CHAIRMAN HYSLOP briefly told about the labor code prepared by the Millers National Federation. "The Federation has recommended the 40-hour week for labor, because this is included in the instructions from the government. The 40-hour week will require a great many readjustments of mill working schedules, some of them possibly expensive.

"The emergency labor code on which the government has asked business men to co-operate covers the period Aug. 1 to Dec. 31 and recommends a 35-hour week, with 35 cents minimum pay per hour. Ass'n codes must be developed during the month of August and submitted to the government."

After extensive discussion the group was unanimous in voting for immediate acceptance of an emergency code to apply thruout the district covered by the Central Michigan Grain Dealers Ass'n, to be used until a permanent code is adopted by all country dealers, and wins the approval of the government.

THE MOTION adopted said in effect: The Central Michigan Grain Dealers Ass'n goes on record as favoring a 54-hour business week, keeping places of business open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock at night for receiving and selling merchandise; and 40 hours a week for employees, with a minimum wage of \$14 per week, all salaries to be raised proportionately.

All delegates agreed to place this emergency code into effect Aug. 1, and to continue it until a permanent code is adopted.

AMONG THOSE ATTENDING the meeting were John McAllister, Bancroft; Mr. Moulton, Bannister; Bob Hagan, Bennington; Sid Downer, Birch Run; Mr. Ellis, Byron; Phil Carson, Mr. Bruckmeier, Millis Parshall and Mr. Smith, Chesaning; Sam Kirby, Lynn Parshall, and Lee Todd, Corunna; Fred Anselm, Durand; Floyd Bouck and Herbert Smith, Elsie; Lester Green and Don Sowle, Flint; Mr. Phillips, Flushing; Mr. Brown, Fowler; Mrs. Frutchev, Gaines; W. H. Marshall, Grand Blanc; Bert Filing, Henderson; Mortimer Cole, Jackson; Ray Bailey and Stacey Wirt, Laingsburg; Mr. Marshall, Neil Bass, K. P. Kimball and A. E. Osmer, Lansing; Ford Chapman and Roy Mortimore, Lennon; Mr. Rothev, Morrice; Neil Moorman, Oakley; Tom Hyslop and E. C. Smith, Ovid; Glen Mills, Phil Shepherd and Fred Cornair, Owosso; Mr. Cobb, Perry; Wm. Biles and Joe Fruchey, Saginaw; A. Bullard, Shepherdsville; Donovan Smith, St. Johns, and Wm. D. Johnson, Swartz Creek.

F. C. T. stands for Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Stratford, Ind., July 24.—Corn badly damaged by drouth and heat.—Straughn Grain Co.

Rochester, Mich., July 29.—The oats crop is very poor. New wheat is testing 52 to 56 lbs. to the bu.—L. C. Crissman, Rochester Elvtr. Co.

Stratford, S. D., Aug. 5.—Very little grain will be harvested at Stratford this year.—Ferry Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Roy W. Erickson, agt.

Grand Blanc, Mich., July 29.—New wheat is yielding about 20 bus. to the acre and testing 58 lbs.—W. H. Marshall, Grand Blanc Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Alonzo (Wellington p. o.), Ill., July 25.—Oats light weight, low yield, 5 to 25 bus. Corn, some fields hopeless; not much show for a corn crop.—Goodwine Co-op. Grain Co., A. R. Briggs.

Metamora, Mich., July 29.—About 60% of our wheat crop would move if we were able to pay the farmers \$1 per bu., but at the present level they insist on holding.—B. L. Cole, Metamora Elvtr. Co.

Ocheyedan, Ia., July 28.—Corn prospects good; Oats threshing out 15 to 30 bus., test weight 28 to 33 pounds; barley good quality, threshing out 20 to 30 bus.; flax will be good quality, yield 7 to 10 bus. per acre.—Callender Grain Co.

Jasper, Ind., Aug. 3.—It looks as tho the farmers are going to plant a large small-grain acreage if weather is favorable. The farmers are so far behind that they must try everything; with prices as they are, it gives them courage.—Victoria Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Pendleton, Ore., July 21.—Herman Bottger, rancher, shipped the first carload of new crop wheat from Umatilla County this week. The grain, which tested 68 pounds to the bu., was smut free and dockage free. It was consigned to Kerr-Gifford.—F. K. H.

Fontanelle, Ia., July 28.—The timothy seed and oats crops are almost a failure here. Corn will make one-half a crop if it rains soon. Wheat yield was about 20 bus. but a very small acreage. Wells are going dry and water situation is serious.—Farmers Co-op. Co., Edw. S. Snethen, mgr.

Nira, Ia., July 31.—The continued dry weather here has reduced prospects for all grain crops. Oats about half crop or less. Corn is very uneven and firing some now. Very little alsike but prospects for some red clover. The mammoth doesn't promise much where it was not clipped or pastured early.—R. E. Miller.

Farmersville, Ill., Aug. 4.—A wet spring and dry summer have caused a poor prospect for corn crop. Wheat was damaged by hot weather, average yield about 18 bus. Oat crop very light. A good acreage of soy beans sown, early ones look good, later ones need rain and a late fall to mature.—Farmers Exchange, R. W. Shrader.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 1.—The hot weather is ripening all grains rapidly; harvesting is under way in most sections, but is being checked somewhat by the extreme heat of the past few days. Corn is making good growth, but needs rain for its best development; practically all fields are in tassel and ears are forming rapidly.—F. K. H.

Mendon, O., Aug. 1.—Wheat about all threshed with about 75% normal yield, most of it grading No. 2 on account of extreme wet weather early followed by extreme dry weather; oats and corn acreage reduced about 20%, with oats yield about 50% and corn uncertain, as it will need a very late fall for maturing.—Mendon Service Grain Co.

Ada, O., Aug. 4.—Wheat 20 to 36 bus. per acre, probable average 23 bus.; test 53 to 60, probable average test 57. However, many grains so small they will screen out, but being very dry and heavy would not raise the test in proportion to the screenings removed as would be the case in other years.—Ernsberger Milling Co., P. W. Ernsberger.

Gruver, Tex., July 31.—We are having the worst drouth here in 25 years. Have bot but one load of new wheat this year.—Guy Reed, J. H. Gruver & Son.

Odessa, Wash., July 27.—Wheat in this section has stood the excessive heat in good shape, and the yield, except in low places where the frost nipped early, is the equal of any previous crop. Leading wheat growers here are using headers because they find that when wheat is cut before the straw dries, the kernels mature in the stack on the substance left in the straw and they get No. 1 wheat. Yield is expected to be 40% better than last year.—F. K. H.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 2.—Early corn is forming ears and doing well in localities favored by sustaining showers, but generally deterioration continues with permanent damage. Corn is firing in areas of the central division. Late planted corn is mostly poor to a failure. Threshing is nearing completion under prevailing favorable weather conditions. Plowing is generally being delayed because of baked soil.—E. W. Holcomb, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Pesotum, Ill., Aug. 5.—Threshing completed July 29, the earliest ever known. A small wheat acreage averaged 12 bus. per acre; oats averaged 16. A lot of corn planted never did get thru the ground and our acreage has been cut 30%. What corn is growing is being harassed by chinch bugs and is just beginning to shoot; it still refuses to rain enough to soak the soil. We have had about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch of moisture since May 25. About half of the normal soybean acreage has been planted, some as late as July 20, and only half of the planted acreage ever got started.—J. A. Gilles, mgr. Pesotum Elvtr. Co., Inc.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1.—Corn prospects, according to our reports, show considerable shrinkage during the past month. The crop started very uneven, ranging from 30 days late in some sections to average in others, resulting in very spotted conditions. Our reports at present indicate a crop of 2,363 million bushels or 513 million short of the 2,876 million bushel crop harvested last year. Our reports on oats show a further loss of 54 million bushels in crop prospects during July, indicating a crop of 645 million bushels at this writing. Barley reports indicate a crop of only 153 million bushels compared with 300 million harvest last year. First new arrivals are poor quality and light test weight. We believe good malting barley will be exceedingly scarce this year.—Jas E. Bennett & Co.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 2.—More moderate temperatures for several days at the beginning of the week with showers in southern sections were very beneficial for corn and other growing crops with fair to good progress and considerable improvement resulting. In the north, however, there was little or no rainfall, and growth of corn was poor in numerous localities although the moderate to heavy rains of the previous week were helpful in other areas and fair progress was made. Further substantial rains are needed practically everywhere, particularly for much corn that is in tassel or beginning to ear. Oats threshing is progressing in the north with yields mostly poor and grain light. As a rule, there is considerable variation in growing crops through even small areas, depending on the distribution of rainfall, which has been quite irregular. Some plowing for wheat was reported from the southern sections.—J. H. Armstrong, senior meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1.—The condition of corn is 66.6%, a decline of 8 points since July and the lowest with two exceptions within the present century. The indicated crop at this time is 2,300,000,000 bus., assuming normal weather conditions hereafter with exemptions from frost until well into October. At date of the returns the crop averages very late, moisture is absent and heat present at the period of tassel, and reports of firing are increasing over a wide area. Disaster that has had few parallels has overtaken the spring wheat crop and condition is 45.8, a decline of nearly 12 points during the past month with an indicated crop of only 154,000,000 bus. With one exception this is the lowest condition reported for this date in more than 60 years of systematic crop reporting and it represents complete crop failure over a wide territory in the most productive spring wheat belt of the country. It is doubtful if final results will equal the figure now suggested as a large area is being abandoned or has been cut for feed.—B. W. Snow, statistician, Bartlett Frazier Co.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 4.—In the Pacific Northwest states, which comprise Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, winter wheat production as of July 1 will be 32,028,000 bus. This wheat was grown on 1,951,000 acres. The condition of winter wheat for Washington as of July 1 was 62% of the normal crop and the indicated yield per acre 20 bus.; Oregon 66% of the normal crop, indicated yield 18 bus. per acre; Idaho 56% of normal crop, indicated yield per acre 16 bus.; Montana 56% of normal crop, indicated yield per acre 12½ bus. The 1926-1930 average of winter wheat in the above states was 68,746,000 bus. The 1932 crop of winter wheat was 72,551,000 bus. The spring wheat condition for the above states as of July 1 was: Washington 77% normal, Oregon 75% normal, Idaho 80% normal, Montana 58% normal. The spring acreage for Washington was 1,746,000; Oregon, 672,000; Idaho, 594,000; and Montana, 3,071,000. The indicated production of spring wheat as of July 1 was: Washington 25,528,000 bus., Oregon 11,424,000, Idaho 12,771,000, Montana 27,639,000. Total wheat production in the four Pacific Northwest states this year is expected to total 109,390,000 bus., against last year's harvest of 150,539,000 bus. and a 5-year average of 151,244,000 bus.—Brown-Jeklin & Co., by E. A. Webster.

## Spring Wheat 157,000,000 Bus.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1.—The spring wheat condition is estimated at 46.7% of normal compared with the official July condition of 52.1% and ours of 62.2. A condition of 46.7 forecasts a production of spring wheat of 157,000,000 bus. compared with 265,000,000 last year and the 1926-30 average of 271,000,000. We believe now that July estimates should have been 193,000,000 bus. With thin stands and short straw, heads are filling better than expected at mid-July and large areas are expecting good test weight and quality.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 347,000,000 bus., compared with the 1926-30 average of 590,000,000. The yield per acre is 12.9 bus. and has continued, beginning last month, better than expected from Hastings, Nebr., east thru Ohio.

The condition of corn is estimated at 68.4% of normal. The 1921-30 average August condition is 77.2. Corn production is forecast at 2,408,000,000 bus., compared with 2,876,000,000 last year and the 1926-30 average of 2,512,000,000.

The condition of oats is estimated at 46.5% of normal. Forecasted production is 701,000,000 bus., compared with 699,000,000 July 1 and the 1926-30 average of 1,190,000,000. Considerable oats will be mowed or bound for feed thruout the belt.

Barley production is estimated at 149,000,000 bus. and rye production at 28,000,000.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

## Winter Wheat 340,000,000 Bus.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2.—Reports on yield of winter wheat are mostly the same as estimates a month ago, but with some returns above expectations. Yield per acre is estimated at 12.7 bus., which compares with a 10-year average of 15.5 bus. The total is 340,000,000 bus. Crop last year was 462,000,000 and the average for the preceding five years 621,000,000 bus.

Spring wheat 148,000,000 bushels.—The condition of spring wheat is 44.1% of normal, compared with a 10-year average of 67.9. The yield per acre forecast is 8.2 bus.; and on the government estimate of acreage, 18,077,000 acres, a total of 148,000,000 bus. Crop last year was 265,000,000, and average for the preceding five years 254,000,000 bus. In the last week of July the trend in prospects was slightly downward.

Corn forecast 2,379,000,000 bus.—Notwithstanding the dry weather, the condition of corn has held up better than other grain crops, altho below average. The condition in the last few days of July was 67.7% of normal, against a 10-year average of 75.6. The forecast yield per acre is 23.1 bus., and total forecast 2,379,000,000 bus. Crop last year was 2,875,000,000 and average for the preceding five years 2,511,000,000 bus.

Oats crops a disaster.—The condition of the oats crop in the last few days of July is rated at 46.1% of normal, compared with a 10-year average of 78. The indicated yield per acre is 18.5 bus.; and on the basis of acreage planted, viz., 37,023,000, this would forecast 686,000,000 bus. An uncertain but material part of the acreage will not be threshed, but mown and fed as hay. The crop last year was 1,238,000,000 and the average for the preceding five years 1,185,000,000 bus.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Southern rice millers held a conference Aug. 7 with the A. A. A. and submitted a code of fair competition.



## Illinois Conditions Improved

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 5th—Some very beneficial rains this week over parts of the corn belt ranging from one-third to three inches, which temporarily broke the drought, although some localities report not even a trace of rain. A few cars of wheat coming out, however receipts of all grains are tapering off.

The lightest movement of oats we have ever experienced on a crop. The color beautiful, the yield very disappointing. Some arrivals testing 29 to 33 lbs., others are of such light weight they have little feeding value.

The best corn is tasseling, and where rain was received the situation has been relieved and further deterioration checked. Some of the late corn is also tasseling, but is only about three feet high with very little prospect of making more than feed. Farmers apparently on a sellers strike as for two weeks very little corn has been offered for sale, and industries who are needing supplies find it necessary to purchase their requirements from terminals. From all indications the movement from the farms will be very light until producers have more assurance of what they can expect from their growing crop.

Soy beans seem to have withstood the drought better than other crops and many early fields show good stand and color.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

## The Flaxseed Crop and Market

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 5.—Our domestic flaxseed markets are 14c lower today than they were a week ago. A selling wave, resulting from a certain amount of hysteria, swept all grain markets, including flaxseed, rapidly downward on Saturday and Monday just past. With the close of business on July 31st the authorities ruled that any future trading in flax futures would not be permitted to go below the minimum prices on July 31st. These minimum prices were \$1.85 for the September option in Minneapolis and \$1.85 in Duluth. In addition to this limitation it is further understood that flaxseed prices cannot vary more than 10c up or down from the previous day's close. After July 31st fresh confidence developed in the market and prices advanced.

The past week has seen a further deterioration of the growing flax crop. There has been a fair amount of rain in Minnesota and some light showers in North Dakota but several days of very high temperature and the continued inroads of grasshoppers have more than offset the benefit of the moisture. A few cars of new crop flax have already been received but substantial movement is not expected for two weeks.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

**A. A. A.** stands for Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

**A code** is being drafted for the Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Ass'n by a com'tee of five.

## Drought Broken by General Rains

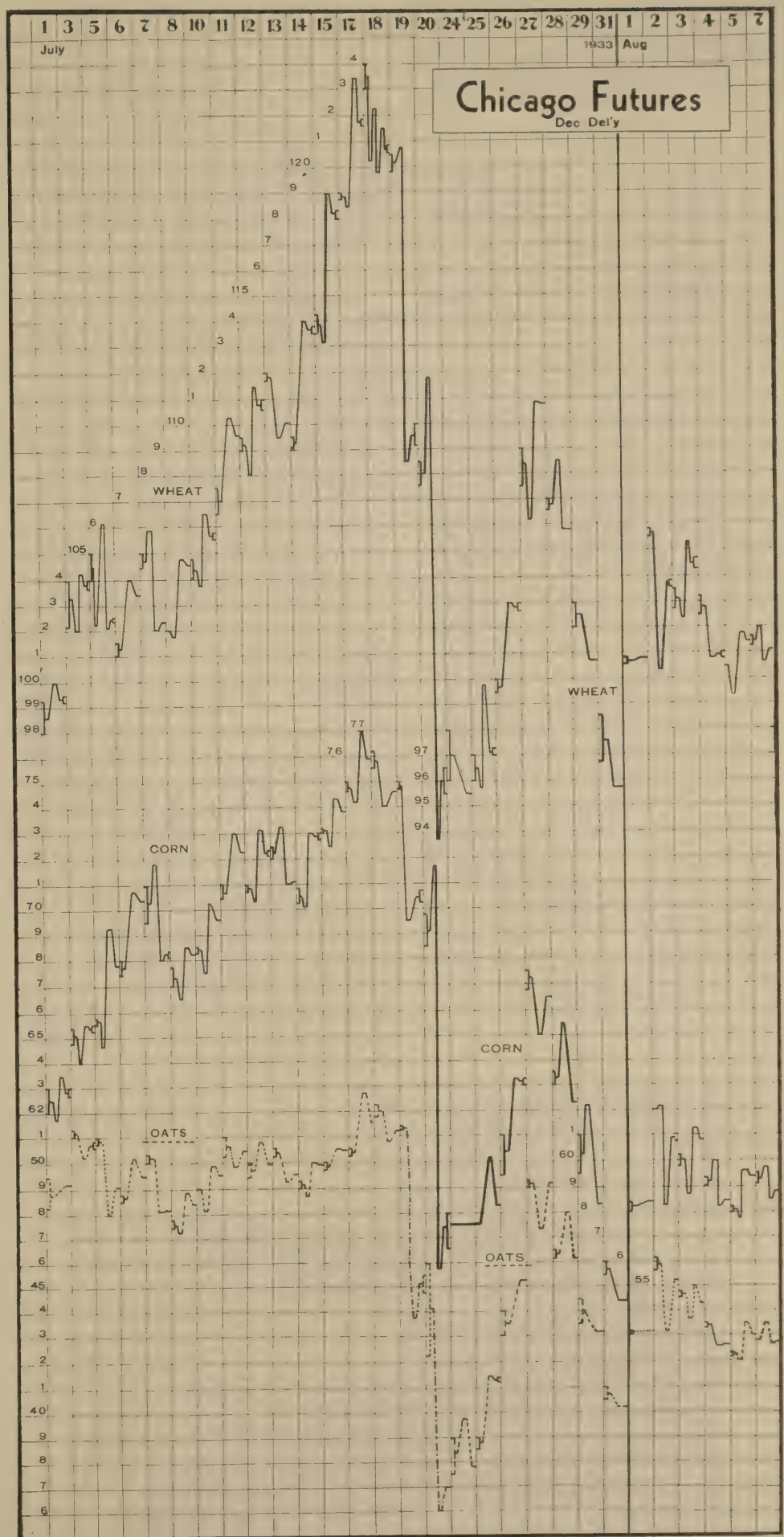
Minneapolis, Aug. 2.—An extreme heat wave of four or five days' duration caused further losses to Northwest grain crops during the last week. In the past forty-eight hours, much lower temperatures over the entire territory and quite general rains have relieved the situation and checked further deterioration. The degree to which crops have been affected by this recent heat has depended on their stage of development. Forced ripening of late crops in northern North Dakota and eastern Montana has reduced prospective yields and test weights, and further south corn and forage crops have suffered severely.

Harvesting of small grains is completed and threshing is well under way in all but northern districts. Cutting of immature grain is reported from Montana and northwestern North Dakota in order to forestall further grasshopper damage. Considerable green shrunken wheat will undoubtedly be received from that area.

As expected, yields are disappointing in southern districts but the quality is somewhat better than had been anticipated. On the other hand, in northern Minnesota and North Dakota, small grain, particularly wheat, has filled very well, and from present indications yields and test weights will be somewhat better than expected. Samples of bread wheat from many stations in the Red River Valley show heavy test weights and high protein content.

The prospects for a bumper corn crop have been materially reduced in the past ten days.

Grasshoppers are continuing their destructive work in many districts, the losses from this source being particularly severe in western North Dakota and Montana.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., By Paul C. Rutherford.





## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 3.—The receipts of new water-borne wheat in the Baltimore market so far this season amount to 450,000 bus., compared to 285,000 bus. last year.—R. C. N.

Nira, Ia., July 31.—Movement is slow, tho it was free for old crops prior to the sudden decline. While we have surpluses of grain in storage from former crops and the Government tries to maintain higher prices all around, think our minimum prices should be liberal and at floating parity with foreign markets, at a fair average exchange.—R. E. Miller.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 4.—Stocks of wheat at the different elevators during the week ending July 28 were as follows: Western country elevators, 72,771,949 bus.; interior pte. and mill elevs., 6,089,273; interior pub. and semi-pub. terms., 2,003,675; Vancouver and New Westminster, 8,967,642; Victoria, 172; Prince Rupert elevators, 3,048; Churchill, 2,430,283; Fort William and Port Arthur, 60,783,673; in-transit lakes, 3,375,740; eastern elevs., lake ports, 20,185,879; eastern elevs., sbd. ports, 13,816,754; U. S. lake ports, 5,572,506; U. S. Atlantic seaboard ports, 1,108,679; totals, 197,109,273 bus.; same week previous year, 121,473,624 bus. The total of oats was 12,204,151 bus., of barley 7,728,589, of flaxseed 1,049,589 and of rye 5,592,757, compared with oats 6,204,338 bus., barley 3,626,650, flaxseed 1,283,049 and rye 5,541,110 for the same week of 1932.—R. H. Coats, statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

## Barley Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during July compared with July, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	3,166	3,134	.....	.....
Boston	1,350	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	799,000	215,000	113,000	28,000
Duluth	466,839	71,628	312,304	85,000
Ft. Worth	43,500	60,000	3,000	9,000
Hutchinson	2,800	12,600	*	*
Indianapolis	1,500	1,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	76,800	76,800	33,600	25,600
Milwaukee	1,352,610	316,350	182,575	24,800
New Orleans	4,500	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	121,600	8,000	60,800	4,800
Peoria	317,800	128,800	64,400	18,200
St. Joseph	17,500	.....	3,500	.....
San Fran'sco	623,929	763,541	.....	.....
Seattle	25,600	18,200	.....	.....
Superior	61,938	74,737	.....	85,000
Toledo	.....	1,200	.....	.....
Wichita	2,600	6,500	.....	.....

\*No record.

## The Terminal Elevator Code

At a meeting in Washington Aug. 7 representatives of the Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Ass'n outlined to the A. A. A. a proposed code of fair practices. In the discussion it was developed that the 77 members of the organization control approximately 300,000,000 bus. of terminal elevator storage space, about 80 per cent of the total in the country.

Approximately 5,000 men are employed by the elevators and the Ass'n spokesmen said their code would have the effect of increasing both employment and pay rolls.

The maximum hours for clerical and other "white collar" workers would be limited to 40 a week, with wage minimums from \$14 to \$15 a week, graduated with the size of the city.

For mechanical workers the same weekly hour limit would be set, with provision for 10 per cent tolerance for watchmen, engineers, foremen, and similar workers.

Mechanical workers would have minimum rates of pay varying from 40 to 45 cents an hour, with workers now receiving higher rates to continue on their present scale.

## Stocks of Old Wheat

Washington, D. C., July 27.—Stocks of old wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses on July 1, 1933, are estimated to have been 61,524,000 bus. Stocks on the same date last year are estimated to have been 41,585,000 bus. (revised) and the five-year average (1926-1930) stocks were 34,453,000 bus.

As compared with last year, sharp increases are shown in stocks of spring wheat and white wheat, which are partly offset by decreases in stocks of hard red and soft red winter wheat. As compared with the 5-year average, the greatest increases are shown in Kansas and the Pacific Northwest but some increase is shown in nearly all States except those in the Northeastern and Southeastern groups.

## Echo of Corn Squeeze

E. W. Backus, pres. of the Backus-Brooks Lumber Co., Minneapolis, Minn., has brot suit to recover \$1,000,000 damages from Gustavus F. Swift, Jr., Allen F. Moore, Monticello, Ill., and Herbert J. Blum of Chicago for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust act by holding 9,000,000 bus. of corn for July delivery in 1928.

Backus had sold short. The price of corn on the Chicago Board of Trade advanced from \$1.06 to \$1.15½ during July, and Backus defaulted in the delivery of 950,000 bus. A few days later corn dropped to \$1. Backus had to pay \$1.12½ and was assessed a fine of 8c per bushel for default.

His attorney, Morris Townley, has petitioned the court to have the records of the U. S. Grain Futures Administration made available to him to discover the names of other holders of corn. This disclosure is resisted on behalf of L. A. Fitz, head of the Chicago office of the administration, by U. S. Attorney Warren Canaday.

## Wheat Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during July compared with July, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	1,132,348	394,811	.....	719,788
Boston	1,100	1,902	.....	496,503
Chicago	3,202,000	3,507,000	1,385,000	1,574,000
Duluth	2,588,537	850,087	3,832,853	2,165,440
Ft. Worth	4,076,800	6,615,000	493,200	314,400
Hutchinson	2,074,000	4,582,000	*	*
Indianapolis	1,946,000	1,397,000	898,000	532,000
Kan. City	10,976,000	16,472,000	4,341,000	5,765,000
Milwaukee	526,490	388,120	1,272,880	363,452
New Orleans	30,853	20,249	.....	.....
Omaha	3,601,000	3,864,000	2,758,000	372,400
Peoria	359,600	379,200	216,000	216,000
St. Joseph	2,331,200	2,737,000	1,084,400	572,200
San Fran'sco	365,500	412,000	.....	.....
Seattle	2,095,870	289,800	.....	.....
Superior	1,753,077	787,175	1,418,080	1,115,066
Toledo	1,108,800	651,000	78,670	10,870
Wichita	2,698,500	7,497,000	784,500	3,313,500

\*No record.

## Rye Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during July compared with July, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	24,542	3,653	.....	.....
Boston	1,100	2,200	.....	.....
Chicago	294,000	17,000	416,000	350,000
Duluth	302,798	57,062	283,650	455,479
Ft. Worth	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	3,000	.....	1,500
Kansas City	13,500	4,500	7,500	4,500
Milwaukee	54,575	2,920	26,355	1,525
Omaha	128,800	1,400	67,200	.....
Peoria	.....	1,200	.....	.....
St. Joseph	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Seattle	2,800	8,400	.....	.....
Superior	80,489	70,107	90,000	.....
Toledo	7,200	.....	.....	.....

## Corn Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during July compared with July, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	54,326	38,926	.....	.....
Boston	3,325	1,700	.....	.....
Chicago	18,473,000	3,013,000	9,162,000	6,043,000
Duluth	2,610,145	4,555	1,053,248	1,510
Ft. Worth	156,000	90,500	7,500	108,000
Hutchinson	12,600	9,000	*	*
Indianapolis	2,095,500	508,500	1,848,000	698,100
Kansas City	3,496,000	334,500	1,401,000	121,500
Milwaukee	3,842,075	436,570	2,551,150	231,000
New Orleans	283,138	636,163	.....	.....
Omaha	3,613,400	236,200	1,645,000	217,000
Peoria	2,150,600	1,033,100	1,452,500	552,150
St. Joseph	2,862,000	67,500	1,717,500	157,500
San Fran'sco	37,100	34,200	.....	.....
Seattle	384,800	21,200	.....	.....
Superior	1,697,000	9,804	579,262	.....
Toledo	40,000	45,000	8,741	5,715
Wichita	145,600	6,500	6,500	.....

\*No record.

## Oats Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during July compared with July, 1932, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	23,054	31,365	.....	.....
Boston	1,300	26,975	.....	.....
Chicago	3,031,600	3,952,000	2,900,000	1,964,000
Duluth	1,645,779	7,475	297,000	98,992
Ft. Worth	824,600	1,110,000	.....	50,000
Hutchinson	2,000	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,254,000	1,560,000	1,164,000	918,000
Kansas City	596,000	78,000	212,000	8,000
Milwaukee	891,480	285,000	196,600	170,000
New Orleans	136,735	36,000	.....	.....
Omaha	784,000	416,000	80,000	10,000
Peoria	854,000	700,300	643,500	324,000
St. Joseph	596,000	102,000	148,000	38,000
San Francisco	25,000	13,300	.....	.....
Seattle	118,070	1,400	.....	.....
Superior	1,144,881	7,475	220,000	87,812
Toledo	49,290	256,790	62,500	165,200
Wichita	22,500	.....	7,500	.....

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for December delivery at following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	July 26	July 27	July 28	July 29	July 31	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	Aug. 3	Aug. 4	Aug. 5	Aug. 6	Aug. 7
<b>Wheat</b>												
Chicago	102½	110¼	105¾	100¾	95¾	100¾	103¾	104¼	100¾	101½	101	100¾
Winnipeg	87½	92	85¾	82¾	81¾	90¾	86¾	87¾	84	85¾	.....	82¼
Liverpool	84¾	86¾	86¾	85	84½	85¾	85¾	84¾	84¾	.....	.....	84¾
Kansas City	97½	105¼	100¼	95¼	90¼	95¼	97¼	99¾	95¼	95¾	95¾	94¾
Minneapolis	101¼	109¼	104¼	99¼	94¼	99¼	101¾	103¾	99¾	100¾	99¾	98¾
Duluth, durum	97¼	105¼	100¾	95¼	90¾	95¼	99¾	100	97	97¾	96¾	96¼
Milwaukee	103	110¾	105¾	100¾	95¾	100¾	103¾	104¼	100¾	101½	100¾	.....
<b>Corn</b>												
Chicago	63	66¼	62¾	58¾	54¾	58¾	60¾	60¾	58¾	59¾	58¾	58¾
Kansas City	58	62¾	58¾	54¾	50¾	54¾	56¾	55¾	53¾	54¾	54¾	53¾
Milwaukee	63¼	66¾	62¾	58¾	54¾	58¾	61	60¾	58¾	59¾	58¾	.....
<b>Oats</b>												
Chicago	45¼	49¼	46¼	43¼	40¼	43¼	45¼	44¼	42¼	43	42½	42¾
Winnipeg	13¼	16¾	41¾	41¼	40¼	45	43¾	53¾	41¼	41¼	.....	11½
Minneapolis	41¼	45¼	42¼	39¼	36¼	39¼	41¼	41¼	39¾	40¼	39¾	39¾
Milwaukee	45¼	49¼	46¼	43¼	40¼	43¼	45¼	44¼	42¾	43	42¾	.....
<b>Rye</b>												
Chicago	82¼	88¾	83¾	78¾	73¾	78¾	80¼	81¼	77¼	78¾	78¾	77¾
Minneapolis	77¾	85¾	80¾	75¾	70¾	75¾	77¾	77¾	75	75¾	75¾	73
Winnipeg	64¾	68	60	58¾	57	64¾	60¾	61¾	59¾	60¾	.....	58¼
Duluth	76¾	85¾	80¾	76	71	76	78	78¾	75	76¼	74¼	75¼
<b>Barley</b>												
Minneapolis	61¼	66¼	61¼	56¼	51¼	56¼	57¼	57¼	54¾	54¼	53¾	53
Winnipeg	57¼	58¾	54	52	50¾	56¼	51¾	54¾	52¾	54¾	.....	52
Milwaukee	68¼	72¼	67¼	62¼	57¼	62¼	63¾	60	58¾	57¾	57¼	57¼
Chicago	68¼	72¼	67¼	62¼	57¼	62¼	62¾	59¾	58¾	57¾	57¼	57¼



# Trying Experiences of Indiana Elevator Operators

By TRAVELER

AN INDIANA grain dealer, sending in his tax report under the Indiana Gross Income Tax Law enacted by the last legislature, included  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1% on his interstate business. The lower courts have held that the interstate business of an Indiana elevator is not taxable under the law. The federal government alone has authority to tax interstate business.

THAT THERE is a marked distinction between the grain business and other kinds of business, and that there is a lot of sense to Henry Ford's remark about "to run a business a fellow ought to know something about it," is illustrated in the story told by an Indiana elevator operator about a jeweler who thought the grain business was simple.

The first thing the jeweler did, after he managed to take over an elevator, was to let a farmer rope him in on the old scheme of "give me so much for my wheat, plus the rise in the market." The ex-jeweler tried to play the game with the cards stacked against him. He lasted three years.

R. N. SHROYER, Daleville, Ind., had a story to tell about the habits of some farmers, trying to pass off low grade grain in the bottom of a wagon box topped with first quality. At one elevator the manager found a farmer delivering moldy corn mixed with the good corn. So the manager had the moldy grain sorted out of each load, thrown back into the farmer's wagon, and included in the tare weight.

"You must have a lot of that moldy corn back home by now," he said to the farmer when he came in to settle after delivering the last load.

The farmer was silent until he got his check. "Nope!" he said. "Bout all I got is what is in the bottom of the wagon."

"That tricky farmer," said Mr. Shroyer, "just kept shoveling good corn on top of the moldy corn they threw back into his wagon, and let them sort every load, knowing that some of the moldy corn would slip thru."

"THE MANAGER is out," said the young lady in the office of the South Elevator of the Logansport Elevator Co., Logansport, Ind., late in June. "He is trying to buy some corn."

"Grain evidently doesn't move so freely to the elevators any more, when a fellow has to go out in the country and chase it," we commented.

"No, it doesn't," was the reply. "Got to get right out after it now in order to keep in sufficient supplies to meet our demand. It isn't the competition of other elevators that forces going to the country after grain. It is the feeders, with trucks who are trying to buy direct from the farmers. They furnish haul-away service and make the bidding pretty stiff. Keeps an elevator up on its toes and fighting hard for business."

A WESTERN INDIANA town with two elevators and a feed mill has an arrangement that could well be adopted generally. One of the elevator operators handles coal for a sideline. The other handles seeds and fertilizer. The feed mill confines its merchandising activities to feeds.

There is no hard and fast agreement between them. Only one day one of the elevator managers went over to the other and said: "We like to handle coal at our elevator. Fits in nicely with the grain business. Don't care much about seeds or fertilizer. You are better fixed to handle them."

Then he went to the feed grinding plant and told a similar story. It wasn't necessary to make an agreement. With a clear understanding established, each sticks to his own sidelines and refers all prospects for other lines to the man specializing in the product wanted.

"I BELIEVE," declared Manager Cook of the Zionsville Grain Co., Zionsville, Ind., "that right now is a good time to stock up with as much merchandise as possible. If inflation comes in a marked degree the fellow who gets stuck is the fellow who has failed to fill his warehouse. Ours is feeding territory and we are stocking up with feedstuffs and ingredients to the limit of our demand."

That was the day late in June when wheat sky-rocketed six to seven cents a bu., and every country elevator operator wished he were holding a few jobs and cinching the profit. Turbulence reigned in the terminals, and country elevator operators, answering the calls of farmers, were saying, "Well, I don't know, John. The bulls have hold of this market and you can't tell how far they will carry it."

A BAKER, phoning the Sims Milling Co., at Frankfort, Ind., on June 27, the morning after a sharp rise of six to seven cents in the wheat market, when brokers in the pits were again scrambling to get in their bids and had succeeded in adding another three cents to the price, wanted to buy flour at the previous week's quotations.

"It is impossible," returned Leslie Conarroe, the manager. "We have to follow the market when it goes down and we must follow it when it goes up. We can sell you flour at this morning's price, but we would not care to guarantee that price very long."

"But," argued the baker, "you bought that wheat from which the flour was made a great deal below the present market figures. Even at last week's price you have a long profit."

"Just because the market has been rising, is no reason for our having made a lot of money," said Mr. Conarroe steadily. "We hedge all our purchases of cash wheat and our stocks of flour are protected until sold. We are not speculating in the market. We work strictly on a merchandising basis and have to follow the market."

## Remodeling Utilizes Waste Space in Nebraska Elevator

Taking advantage of waste space in old time construction, contractors added nearly 3,000 bus. to the capacity of the elevator of the Farmers Terminal Elevator Co. at Grafton, Neb., during remodeling.

The workfloor of the elevator was covered by no overhead bins. In the approximate center of this space was the leg. The contractors rebuilt this leg closer to the receiving pits, and the space between it and the track side of the elevator was filled with a cribbed bin of nearly 3,000 bus. capacity.

This bin was built up independently and has no connection with the deep bins of the elevator, so that any difference in settling or expanding of the cribbing in the new and old bins would cause no severe stress to the house. The new bin was built from the workfloor up to a level with the tops of the main bins. Hoppering, begun a few feet above the workfloor on one side, left room for a narrow passage-way from the driveway and workfloor to the track side of the elevator.

When the new bin was built an overflow spout and hopper was installed. When any of the nine bins in the house is filled with grain to a level at which the spout enters, the grain is backed up to an overflow outlet that returns the excess thru a spout to a small hopper on the workfloor. The sound of grain coming down the wood spout to the overflow hopper warns the elevator operator to stop the leg and to reset the distributor so as to empty into another bin. The overflow hopper empties into the boot for re-elevation of the overflow grain.

The elevator is a 20,000 bu. cribbed structure with ten bins. Its equipment includes a pneumatic truck lift, a steel grate above the dump sink, a 15 ton truck scale and an improved manlift. The air compressor and the compressor tank are in the engine room. A 10 h.p. type Z gasoline engine is located in the concrete walled portion of the office and engine room adjoining the driveway. Power is transmitted to the head pulley by shafting and a belt drive.

Adjacent one end of the elevator is a 20,000 bu. storage annex. This is divided into two, flat-bottom bins, each with capacity for 10,000 bus.

During the remodeling both the elevator and the annex were covered with iron, grounded for lightning protection. W. F. Finnegan is the agent in charge for the Farmers Terminal Elevator Co.

R. F. C. stands for Reconstruction Finance Corporation.



Farmers Terminal Elevator at Grafton, Nebr.



# National Hay Ass'n Drafts Code of Ethics

Reviewing the conditions affecting the hay business during the past three years and looking to the future with confidence the 40th annual convention of The National Hay Ass'n met at Hotel Olds, Lansing, Mich., July 24-25.

## Monday Morning Session

Pres. AVON BURK, Decatur, Ind., called the first session to order at 10:30 a. m.

F. L. YOUNG, Lansing, former pres. of the Ass'n, delivered a rousing address of welcome.

PRES. BURK in his annual address, said, PRESIDENT BURK'S ANNUAL ADDRESS It is not my intention to tell you about the difficulties experienced during the past year. They have been many. The budget of our Ass'n needed balancing. We did like every other concern, cut salaries and expenses and tried to live within our income. The income we expected did not materialize. Member after member dropped out. A lot of faithful members failed to pay their dues. It was necessary that we dig into our reserves. We have done this and we survive today, because some one in the past had foresight enough to save money for such a year as we have experienced.

We are looking forward to the future of our business. Truckers have taken away some of the business that belongs to handlers of hay. Horses are fewer in the cities. However, the horse is coming back as a farm animal. The farmer realizes that there is a demand and a profit in the handling of horses and mules, and in another few years, there will be more animals to feed.

The dairy business has not been good, but with everything else increasing in price, dairy products will come back and there will be a large demand for dairy hay.

We propose to try to comply with the new Industrial Control Act, if possible to do so. A temporary committee has been chosen to look into the forming of a code suitable for our business.

For years and years shippers and receivers have been at each other's throats, buying and selling without profit at different times, just to keep the other fellow from handling the hay or straw. There is room for all reliable handlers of hay. If we can succeed in some manner of having hay handlers licensed, and I am not unmindful of the fact that it does not sound good, to be regulated too much, this profession that has been so unfortunate to so many, may turn out to be something worth while after all. There are evils in the hay business that have not been cured, and you are acquainted with the fact that the very purpose of the National Hay Ass'n is to try to cure these evils.

SEC'Y FRED. K. SALE, Indianapolis, in his annual report, said,

## REPORT OF SEC'Y SALE

The work of the Secretary's office each of the past three years particularly has been increasingly difficult. The unfavorable conditions of the hay business during these years and the decline in the number of firms and individuals interested in the business has obviously caused a decline in our membership.

It now appears that the fiscal year just concluded has surely reached the limit of our decline in membership and finances, for certainly the outlook for the immediate future is the brightest in several respects in the past five years. The prospects of making some money in the hay business on the new crop, which is now being harvested in different sections of the country, are indeed bright. The amounts of old crop hay have diminished rapidly the past thirty days and hardly a normal carry-over now seems evident.

Drought conditions existing thruout most of the forage producing states the past six weeks have cut down the anticipated hay production per acre, have caused much damage to pasture conditions and have necessitated larger feeding requirements of hay than otherwise would have occurred with normal weather conditions. Higher prices for hay the coming season are anticipated by hay dealers all over the country, judging from recent reports coming to my office.

Another very definite reason for optimism this year in the hay business and The Ass'n is the results hopefully anticipated in the regulation of the hay business which will come about thru the Industrial Recovery Act. With the rapid increase the past few months in the prices of grain, cotton, milk and other agricultural commodities, we expect to see a decided recovery in the purchasing power of those

who will again be in the market for forage supplies as the feeding season progresses.

A year ago the Board of Directors authorized a 25% reduction in the amount of dues; tho with the full realization that unless the individual members would give us their active assistance in the securing of a goodly number of new members, that our finances would show a decided decline this year. Everybody's business seemed to be nobody's business the past year and the general attitude of all but a very few was to "let George do it." Thus our acquisition of New Members was the lowest in number for many years.

By direction and authority of the Board of Directors recently the dues for the fiscal year 1933-34 will be paid semi-annually. This rule became effective on July 1st.

Under the "new deal" at Washington it appears that all lines of business will be regulated and the hay business is no exception. If we do not take immediate steps to regulate our own business, the Government will promulgate a Code of Trade Practices under which we will be compelled to operate. The Government cannot, and will not, deal with individuals but only thru trade associations representing various lines of business. The National Hay Ass'n has a wonderful opportunity to serve the hay trade of the entire country and in return to build up its numerical strength. Definite plans for organization and formulating a Code for the trade should take place at this meeting. Delay will be disastrous: action is necessary.

It behooves those interested in the hay business to identify themselves with The National Hay Ass'n at once and join in the work of formulating a Code for the regulation of the hay business, help us to eliminate unfair and unethical practices and have the protection of the Government behind us in enforcing our Code, when it is approved by the Administration.

My sincere gratitude is extended to President Burk, Traffic Manager Suttie, the Directors, Miss True and many of the membership who have been untiring in their efforts to serve the organization this year.

C. B. SUDBOROUGH, Philadelphia, in discussing "Back to the Railroads," prophesied great results from the plans of the administration for consolidation of railroads. He said:

Competition and duplication of service so increased transportation costs that rail rates had to be high. If the plans of the administration for consolidation of rail services succeed, rail rates may become so cheap that long hauls by trunk will become unattractive. The farmer mortgaged his farm so heavily to mechanize it that eventually he had to liquidate. Placing all available acreage into production to meet his expenses, he ran into the law of diminishing returns. The more he produced, the less he received.

Mechanizing of farms has led to less and less demand for hay. Hay is consumed by domestic animals. Total production of hay has consequently been reduced. The traffic in hay by rail has dropped over 50 per cent. This is faster and greater than the drop in production.

Trucks have not been regulated. In this position they have been able to select their

business, tho competition has forced them to accept lower rates than they can afford.

If trucks and railroads were confined to their legitimate spheres the business of each would be preserved. The truck naturally works well at local collection of freight, the railroad is most efficient on long hauls.

We may expect our government to enact laws and limitations to bar the "highway freight cars" that now tear up the roads. Those who consider trucks cheap transportation, fail to consider all of the costs, and the taxes that must be borne for the construction of heavy super-highways.

In spite of the great sums spent for highways there are still over 2,000,000 miles of unimproved roads used by the farmers and the public. I expect heavy, long distance hauling will return to the rails. The economies of transportation makes this inevitable.

H. A. DINIUS, Roanoke, Ind., read the report of the Memorial Com'te lamenting the passing on of three members during the year, viz., Waldo E. Starr of South Pasadena, Calif.; Floyd Burton of Paris, Ill., and Grant Cole of Ithaca, N. Y.

PRES. BURK appointed the following com'tes:

NOMINATING: W. L. Walton, Pittsburgh, Pa., chairman; W. S. Bricker, Oak Harbor, O.; R. M. White, Scotts, Mich.; Geo. Wilcox, Wawautosa, Wis.; Emil Schumann, Brookland, N. Y.; H. D. Gates, Jackson, Mich.; H. D. Garrison, Blanchester, O.

RESOLUTIONS: W. H. Dean, Auburn, N. Y.; chairman; Geo. W. Dafeo, Sandusky, Mich.; Henry Fruechtenicht, Louisville, Ky.; A. K. Kilmer, Cleveland, O.; Geo. Morrison, Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Talbot, Jr., Lexington, Ky.; H. A. Dinius, Roanoke, Ind.

CODE OF ETHICS: F. L. Alexander, Marion, O.; H. R. White, Scotts, Mich.; Wm. Walton, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. C. Suttie, Omaha, Neb.; Loyd M. Faris, Kansas City, Mo.; Cliff L. Martin, Ashland, O.; Harry Boscom, Boston, Mass.; H. A. Dinius, Roanoke, Ind.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

## Monday Afternoon Session

The second session met in the Livestock Judging Pavilion at Michigan State College, where the speakers from the college could illustrate their talks with livestock from the college barns.

R. S. HUDSON, Supt. Farm & Horse Department, talked on the feeding and rearing of draft colts, explaining college experiments. His address was illustrated with colts from the experiments, brought into the pavilion.

C. F. HUFFMAN, Asst. Prof. of Dairy Husbandry, talked on alfalfa as the principal source of protein in feeding dairy cows, illustrating with charts and with cows from the college herd. Highlights from his talk were:

You can not depend upon alfalfa and cereals alone to supply sufficient phosphorus to meet the needs of the cow. You can not tell from the looks of hay what its feed value is. The

## Officers and Directors N. H. A. 1933-34



Front row, left to right: Geo. E. Morrison, Baltimore, Md.; C. S. Martin, Ashland, O.; Avon Burk, Decatur, Ind.; F. L. Alexander, Marion, O.; W. B. Rupert, Lyons, N. Y., Directors. Back row: Lester Lusher, Toledo, O., Vice Pres.; H. R. White, Scotts, Mich., Director; Henry Fruechtenicht, Louisville, Ky., Pres.; W. L. Walton, Pittsburgh, Pa., Directors; Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, Ind., Sec'y-Treas.



first indication of insufficient phosphorus is low consumption of roughage. Addition of bone meal brings up roughage consumption and production of milk in such cases.

You can not tell how much vitamin D factor will meet requirements of calves except by experiment with calves. Hay is the source of vitamin D for calves and cows.

PROF. H. C. RATHER told about cultural and harvesting influences on the quality of alfalfa hay. He called attention to the drouth resistant qualities of alfalfa. Illustrating with samples of baled hay he proved that quick curing preserves protein and vitamin D content, and that early cut alfalfa is highest in protein. Later cutting, however, gives higher yields, and a middle ground is most desirable. Alfalfa is cured to preserve color and feeding value. Rain, during curing, damages the feeding value.

Cock curing is too slow for ready handling. It is all right for small lots, but delays curing and getting hay out of field. The college recommends swath curing. When the leaves are dry enough to go into the mow, the stems are dry enough, too.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to a tour of field experiments being made at the college.

## Hay Shippers' Banquet

An excellent banquet was served the hay dealers in the ball room of Hotel Olds Monday night. C. W. OTTO, sec'y of the Lansing Chamber of Commerce, acted as Master of Ceremonies, introducing the numbers on a fine program. The entire entertainment merited and received most enthusiastic applause and praise.

## Tuesday Morning's Session

J. C. SUTTIE, Omaha, Neb., Traffic Manager, made the report of the Transportation Com'te as the first speaker at the third session. He deplored the unwillingness of the railroads to cooperate with hay dealers, by reducing rates on hay and straw, letting this business drift to the trucks.

SECY FRED SALE read the letters collected by Rudolph Raabe, Fort Jennings, O., chairman of the State Vice-Pres.'s, reviewing hay crop conditions the country over.

## Hay Crop Reports

OHIO—Based on the Government report of July 1, our crop shows 2,401,000 tons against 2,383,000 for 1932. Alfalfa has produced a larger crop than a year ago and the first cutting is of good quality. Second cutting of alfalfa is short, due to dry weather. Timothy acreage has been decreased. Clover and clover mixed crops are short.—Rudolph Raabe, Raabe Bros., Ft. Jennings.

MICHIGAN—From 20 to 25% of the old crop first cutting alfalfa and timothy has been carried over. Estimates are for total production of tame hays of 1,346,000 tons. The 1932 production was 1,490,000 tons. New crop first cutting alfalfa is 10% to 20% higher this year; prospects for the second cutting are only fair, due to dry weather. The timothy crop is estimated 15% to 25% lower than a year ago, but this is offset by an increase in timothy and clover mixed, which was scarce last year.—H. D. Gates, The Harry D. Gates Co., Jackson.

KANSAS—June of 1933 has been the driest in history. Total production of alfalfa is 881,000 tons compared with 1,366,000 tons a year ago. First cutting was short growth, but excellent quality; second cutting almost a complete failure. Prairie hay will produce about one-half last year's tonnage. Serious drouth in southwest Kansas, northwest Oklahoma and northern Texas, has caused emergency half rates on hay from Kansas points to supply the stricken area.—Lloyd M. Faris, Faris Hay & Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.

IOWA—Iowa's hay crop is sub-normal. Timothy is 15% short. Alfalfa has been hurt. Pastures are burnt up in this section.—F. H. Pease, Pease Hay Comm. Co., Des Moines.

WISCONSIN—The 1933 hay crop in Winnebago, Calumet and Fond du Lac counties will be about 50% of average, due to last year's drouth and the open winter that killed considerable seeding. About 75% of this year's hay is alfalfa, which stood weather conditions better than grasses.—F. T. Bradley, Pickett.

MARYLAND—Our hay crop will be about 85% normal. First cutting alfalfa was nice. Some sections of the state have a short crop. Clover hay is short. Old crop hay has been exhausted.—Geo. E. Morrison, Geo. E. Morrison & Co., Baltimore.

VIRGINIA—Indications are for a good demand for hay thru this section of the country. With higher prices for grain, users will feed more hay and less grain. Some will sell corn and buy hay.—M. K. Kendrick, Tidewater Brokerage Co., Suffolk.

INDIANA—Lack of sufficient moisture curtailed hay tonnage by one-fourth to one-third. Timothy and clover have been burned, so little will be high grade. Carry over from last year is negligible. Indiana will require most of its hay to feed its own live stock this year.—Harry A. Dinius, H. A. Dinius & Son, Roanoke.

LOUISIANA—Very large crop of native grown hay thruout the State and a large stock of western hay in our markets. Movement of Texas prairie hay thru our market has been restricted due to quarantine, on account of several tick fever cases. This has improved the demand for timothy.—Jos. H. Grimsal, J. T. Gibbons, Inc., New Orleans.

KENTUCKY—New hay is about 75% of normal, but quality is good. Alfalfa acreage is constantly increasing. About 90% of the old hay crop in Kentucky has been cleaned up and what is left is off-grade.—W. B. Talbert, Jr., Blue Grass-Elmendorf Grain Corp., Lexington.

ONTARIO—The hay crop was short in the Ottawa Valley and we have had to bring in thousands of tons from Quebec. The crop is again short in the Valley this year, and there is a smaller crop in Quebec. Central Ontario has a large crop and parts of western Ontario, a large percentage of which is alfalfa and clover.—C. W. Hall, C. W. Hall Co., Ltd., Ottawa.

QUEBEC—Quebec's hay crop will average between half and three-quarters of a crop. There will be very little No. 1 timothy, due to late, heavy rains.—E. G. Mahon, Howick Station.

NEBRASKA—Hay crops are light. First crop alfalfa ranged from good to fair. Second crop almost a failure except on low or irrigated land. Wild hay is short.—James C. Suttie, Suttie-Peckham Co., Omaha.

ILLINOIS—The hay crop is about two-thirds the size of last year. We expect a good shipping demand due to the small crop.—H. S. Butten, Chicago Hay Co., Chicago.

HON. M. J. HART, Saginaw, Mich., Representative of the 8th Michigan District, urged getting into politics. He said:

## GET INTO POLITICS

The purpose of the National Recovery Act is to employ more labor at better wages, employ more capital in business, and increase profit.

Those who make a living from the farmer politically are the fellows who sympathize with the farmers, and point accusing fingers at those who have been better favored.

Politicians attempt to make farmers believe that the "middle men" are robbing the farmers, but they cannot be pinned down to particular middle men. They simply use the idea as campaign material.

So far as I know I am the only shipper of farm products in the House of Representatives. This is similarly true of farm representation. Representation is principally lawyers who have learned to use the farmer and his plight as campaign material.

Paid propagandists prepare many of the addresses that appear in the Congressional Record. The business men who are directly in contact with the farmer are interested in improving the position of the farmer. This is self-interest. It is the duty of such business men, in their own interest to preserve their business and the folks they do business with, to get into politics, where they can offer more effective protection to the people who are their sources of income. I got into politics because I found that politics were getting into our business, slowly crushing it, and the farmers with whom we do business.

The Industrial Recovery Act contemplates improved business. A part of the program is the codes of practice now being formulated and adopted by the various fields of business enterprise. The hay dealers must fall in line, and prepare to work with the administration. If they don't, the administration will take them in charge.

## NEW OFFICERS ELECTED

THE NOMINATING COM'ITE reported the following, who were unanimously elected by acclamation: Henry Fruechtenicht, Louisville, Ky., pres.; Lester Lusher, Toledo, O., 1st vice-pres.; Ed. Gleason, Emmett, Mich., 2nd vice-pres.; Directors, Avon Burk, Decatur, Ind.; W. B. Rupert, Lyons, N. Y.; C. S. Martin, Ashland, O.; Loyd M. Faris, Kansas City, Mo.; Geo. E. Morrison, Baltimore, Md.

Hold-over directors are W. L. Walton, Pittsburgh, Pa.; F. L. Alexander, Marion, O.; H. R. White, Scotts, Mich.; W. L. Vehrencamp, Mt. Jackson, Va.; O. T. Kittrell, Nashville, Tenn.

E. G. PONSON, Lansing, general sales manager for the Reo Motor Car Co., talked on the place held by the truck in transportation. He looked upon the motor truck as a legitimate medium for short hauls and economical transportation, and deplored attempts to curtail its progress.

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

THE RESOLUTIONS COM'ITE expressed the appreciation of the ass'n, and of the delegates to the convention, for the many courtesies extended by Lansing, its people, and its industries, and thanked ass'n officers for their strenuous efforts in behalf of the industry during the past year. The report said:

THE COM'ITE ON TRADE PRACTICES submitted a code for approval of the delegates, drawn along lines to fit in with the administration's program for industrial and farm recovery. It proposed a minimum wage scale for employees, and the elimination of hazardous and unprofitable trade practices.

Officers and directors of the ass'n were directed to submit the code to Washington officials for government approval, and were authorized to make any necessary changes to fit in with the administration's plan.

Adjourned *sine die*.

## Hay Convention Notes

TUESDAY AFTERNOON delegates went for a trip thru the Olds Motor Works, and discovered how automobiles are made, in mass production.

FORMER PRES.'S met the evening of July 23 for the 28th annual dinner of the Former Pres.'s Ass'n. Frank L. Alexander acted as toastmaster and conducted the ceremonies.

BALE TIE representatives were J. E. Sime, American Steel & Wire Co., Chicago; C. T. Gilchrist, of the same company, Cleveland, O.; R. S. Conrad, Kokomo Bale Tie Co., Kokomo, Ind.; and Harold F. Cavert, Cavert Wire Co., Ellwood City, Pa.

A LARGE NUMBER of ladies attended a Card Party in the Hotel Olds Monday afternoon. Special entertainment was provided Tuesday morning, when they were taken out to attend a program in the Home Economics Department of the Michigan State College.

HAY DEALERS from almost every part of the country were present. The registration list showed: F. L. Alexander, Marion, O.; Henry A. Bascom, Boston, Mass.; H. Bannader, Lodi, O.; Wm. Biles, Saginaw, Mich.; F. E. Bloomer, St. Johns, Mich.; Curtis and Geo. H. Bordine, Carleton, Mich.; Paul R. Bowen, Tecumseh, Mich.; O. E. Bordner, Auburn, Ind.; John A. Bradley, Holly, Mich.; W. S. Bricker, Oak Harbor, O.; A. Calliari, Green Bay, Wis.; A. E. Cook, Toronto, Ont.; Geo. W. Dafeo, Sandusky, Mich.; Warren H. Dean, Auburn, N. Y.; Harry A. Dinius, Roanoke, Ind.; S. O. Downer, Birch Run, Mich.; C. G. Egly, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; H. T. Eickhorn, Galeon, O.

Loyd M. Faris, Kansas City, Mo.; J. E. Featherstone, Toronto, Ont.; Henry Fruechtenicht, Louisville, Ky.; H. D. Gates, Jackson, Mich.; H. D. Garrison, Blanchester, O.; C. A. Gibney, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Edw. Gleason, Emmett, Mich.; P. E. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind.; Homer L. Greenwood, Ashland, O.; J. Sherman Hart, Hicksville, O.; M. J. Hart, Saginaw, Mich.; Geo. Hanni, Berne, Ind.; S. A. Hemker, Perrysburg, O.; O. E. Hull, S. Whitley, Ind.; Jas. Kerr, Melvin, Mich.; John Kaiser, Almont, Mich.; A. H. Kilmer, Cleveland, O.

Lester A. Lusher, Toledo, O.; Cliff S. Martin, Ashland, O.; Mrs. M. H. Metheny, Lapeer, Mich.; Lewis Meyer, Louisville, Ky.; Glenn Miller, Defiance, O.; C. A. Miller, Adrian, Mich.; L. J. Mitchell, Horton, Mich.; Geo. E. Morrison, Baltimore, Md.; Harry Northway, Owosso, Mich.; Roscoe E. Ott, S. Whitley, Ind.; Homer Ruby, Lapeer, Mich.; W. B. Rupert, Lyons, N. Y.; Emil A. Schumann, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lewis Steele, Imlay City, Mich.; Owen A. Steffe, Whitmore Lake, Mich.; A. Stoutenberg, Sandusky, Mich.; Don L. Stoy, Ray, Ind.; Victor Stuckey, Berne, Ind.; J. C. Suttie, Omaha, Neb.

W. B. Talbert, Jr., Lexington, Ky.; L. W. Todd, Owosso, Mich.; W. C. Ulmer, Waldo, O.; W. L. Walton, Pittsburgh, Pa.; M. Walt, Caladonia, O.; R. M. White, Duluth, Minn.; Edsen R. and H. R. White, Scotts, Mich.; Geo. H. Wilcox, Wauwatosa, Wis.; J. G. Willenarr, Hamilton, Ind.; Payne Williams, New York, N. Y.; J. A. Vizard, Monroe, Mich.



## Illinois Shippers Anxious to Save Grain for Railroads

GRAIN DEALERS may have to take to the use of trucks in self-defense if the railroads don't hurry up with reduced rates.—John Meisner, Cazenovia, Ill.

"A TRUCK, seeking to get in on grain hauling, tried carrying a load from Wyanet to Chisago," said W. P. Cavanaugh, of Cavanaugh & Kirby at Ottawa, "but one trip demonstrated he could not make any money on such a long haul. An early reduction in freight rates will enable the railroads to save the grain business for themselves."

"TRUCKS are of greater concern than the barge line," stated R. A. McClelland at Dwight, Ill., who has operated his elevator for more than a quarter of a century. "So many things can interfere with barge service. High water in the spring, freezing in the winter, low water in dry seasons, can materially affect the service a barge can offer."

"Operation of trucks on the present basis is economically unsound, but so long as people are able to buy trucks on time and are allowed to slash each others' throats for business, and a benevolent government gives them hard surfaced roads on which to operate, we may suffer from truck competition."

RAISING HOGS as a sideline, I. M. Funk at Kernan, Ill., offered the information that: "We have tried shipping of hogs both by truck and by rail. In spite of the lower rates by truck we have found shipment by rail, where carloads may be accumulated, more profitable. The increase in returns over truck shipment amounted to approximately 75 cents per hog when the rails were used. Our figures have been carefully checked, and are, we believe, accurate."

"IF THE RAILROADS cut their rates," said a representative of the C. & A. railroad, soliciting freight from Jim Tyler, grain elevator operator at Elwood, Ill., "the trucks will simply reduce their rates further, continue to cut under the railroads, and we shall be exactly where we are now, with less revenue from the freight we do handle."

"I've got about all I can do to run my own business," answered Jim. "But if the railroads can't run their affairs on a competitive basis it is unfortunate for the railroads. It appears to be the job of the railroads to meet competition or suffer the consequences. It is not my job to tell them how to do it."

"I'VE BEEN suggesting to railroad officials for some time," said Mr. Kingdon of El Paso, Ill., "that they would wait one or two years too long, then wish that they had reduced freight rates to terminal markets before their highway competition got started. It is working out that way. The trucks are getting off to a good start."

Mr. Carter from Garber supported the comment with a story about a trucking company establishing an office and a bank account at Thawville, over a hundred miles out of Chicago, arranging shelling rings, and truck routes, to buy grain direct from the farmers and truck it to the Chicago market.

What we need is less restrictive legislation and more freedom for transportation systems to fight for business.

RUMOR has it that a Central Illinois shipper, favorably located from the standpoint of highways, accepting the challenge to adaptability in the differential between truck and railroad rates and seeking to protect his business, started trucking his grain to the terminals. Whereat five railroad officials waxed wroth and congregated at his office.

"Don't you realize," he was told, "that your elevator stands on ground leased from a railroad and that you are quite likely to lose your lease unless you ship your grain by rail?"

"I think," he returned, with a fighting light in his eyes, "that the Interstate Commerce Commission will take care of that and see that the railroad does not cancel my lease. I'll ship a car a month which will be enough to satisfy the Commission. The railroad has not seen fit to give me competitive rates, and I've either got to use the trucks or lose my business."

## World Wheat Conference to Reassemble Aug. 21

After an agreement in principle upon the necessity for restriction of acreage the World Wheat Conference at London adjourned to meet again Aug. 21.

Frederick E. Murphy of Minneapolis will remain in London to keep the discussions alive. He said "We have made a great deal of progress and I feel that we will meet again with good prospects for agreement."

Henry C. Wallace, who heads the A.A.A., promises to make an announcement of the U.S. acreage cut Aug. 24, three days after the decision of the World Conference.

## World's Grain Exhibition Winners

The World's Grain Exhibition and Conference at Regina, Sask., July 24 to Aug. 5 is the largest affair of the kind ever held.

It was preceded July 21 and 22 by a meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers Ass'n.

The Western Canadian Society of Agronomy took charge of the sessions devoted to field crops. On July 24 the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists held a business session. Cereal chemists participated in a joint session with the Agronomy Society.

The grain samples were so numerous as to preclude the possibility of hand picking kernel by kernel. National displays came from Argentina, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Great Britain, Guatemala, Italy, India, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, New South Wales and Western Australia, Poland, the Philippines, Portugal, Peru, Switzerland, Siam, Spain and Yugoslavia.

Among the distinguished speakers were W. Sanford Evans of Winnipeg, B. W. Snow of Chicago, Carl L. Alsberg of Stanford University, J. R. Murray of the Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, S. T. Smith of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, D. A. McGibbon of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, H. G. L. Strange of the Searle Grain Co., Winnipeg.

Freeland Wilford of Staveley, Alta., formerly a resident of Aurora, Neb., won the world's championship. Herman Trelle, of Wembley, winner in 1930 and 1932, came second in the same hard red spring wheat class. Third place went to Fred Haverly and fourth to Fred Hachetog, both of Wembley, Alta., fifth place to J. H. B. Saith, and sixth to Paul Sebastian, 18-year-old grower from Wembley.

Alberta captured 24 of the 50 prizes awarded, Saskatchewan farmers earned 19 awards, six went to British Columbia growers and one to Manitoba.

Four firsts went to the United States in the judging of barley, beans, clover-seed, and hemp classes. The four U. S. firsts were won by C. L. Fuller, Silt, Colo., in white field beans, medium or large; John C. Wilk, St. Louis, Mich., field beans general; J. M. Graham, Melba, Idaho, red clover-seed and E. Spires, Bend, Ore., in Alaska clover-seed.

One of the interesting exhibits was a working model of the Searle Terminal Elevator on a scale of one-eighth of an inch to the foot, the operating machinery being visible thru glass walls. A working model of the Reliance Elevator was also shown.

## Michigan Elevators Fumigate for Weevil

Up to five years ago the pea weevil was unknown in Michigan. Then from a small unchecked start at isolated points, the pest multiplied until today spring and early summer delivery of peas from the previous crop generally shows from 30 to 50% weevil borings.

Last year isolated cases of the bean weevil appeared. This pest is rapidly gaining ground and Michigan elevators feel deep concern over whether it will reduce and perhaps eventually destroy a large share of the bean business of the state.

The pea and the bean weevils work in the same way. Adult female insects, migrating about 10 miles a year, from the point of infestation, lay their whitish eggs outside or within the pod of the plant. The eggs require about 2 weeks for development, and the larvae bore their way into the pea or bean. Nature heals the scar and the infested pea or bean appears as does any other.

At harvest time the infested pea or bean passes along with its mates. The cool weather of fall and winter keeps it dormant. But in the spring, or if the peas or beans are stored in a hot warehouse, incubation begins. Then the larvae get busy on the inside of the pea or bean and bore their way out. By the time the surface is reached the entire inside of the pea or bean is consumed, leaving nothing but a weevil cut shell.

C. H. Barrett, head of the Port Huron Storage and Bean Co., Port Huron, Mich., whose experience with weevil dates back to handling imported beans from Brazil during the war, is employing fumigants to check the ravages of weevil.

"The first Brazilian crop," says Mr. Barrett, "is usually of pretty fair quality. That is because it matures too early for the weevil. But by the time the second crop is grown the weevils have been busy, and it is so badly infested as to be practically worthless."

"Up to last year we had no trouble with the bean weevil in Michigan, tho trouble with the pea weevil has almost wiped out the pea business of the state, and Michigan elevators now worry about what is to happen to the bean business."

"Michigan elevators have begun the use of fumigants to protect their purchases and their shipments to other sections of the country."

Restrictions affecting world trade in wheat have been listed comprehensively for all countries by E. J. Working of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in a 33-page mimeograph as Senate Report No. 70, 73d Congress.



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# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

## CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—The V-O Milling Co., Max Viault general manager, has started construction of a plant at Calada and Noakes Sts., including a six-story elevator, two warehouses and one mill building. The Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. has the contract.

LeGrand, Cal.—Mail addressed to J. W. Caldwell and M. J. Wyndelts, operating as Farmers Warehouse & Feed Co., is returned by the post office marked "Unclaimed, unknown," altho it was reported in June that they were negotiating for certain Farmers National warehouses in this county, one of which was located at this point.

## COLORADO

Sedgwick, Colo.—A. F. Claypool has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Chad Deming, who has been in charge for the last two or three years. Mr. Claypool was manager of this elevator once before.

Simla, Colo.—Dwight W. Hefley has been appointed manager of the Henneman Grain & Seed Co.'s elevator here, succeeding L. L. Hope, who has been transferred by the company to Clayton, N. M., as reported in the Journals last number.

Longmont, Colo.—Ray T. Anderson, local feed and coal dealer, has bot the old Farmers Milling & Elvtr. Co.'s property, thru the receiver for the company. The property includes an elevator, flour mill, feed mill and flour storage house. Mr. Anderson plans to remodel some of the buildings for use in feed grinding. He already owns a feed mill here. About a year ago a man from Kearney, Neb., bot the property but he defaulted in his payments and did not get title to the property.

## ILLINOIS

Hillview, Ill.—Charles Arnold has succeeded Emil Schram as manager of the Community Elvtr. here.

Hebron, Ill.—Mail addressed to H. E. Douglas, who formerly operated an elevator here, is returned by the post office.

Newman, Ill.—A fire originating from electrical cause damaged the plant of the Newman Grain & Lumber Co. on July 17.

Thomasville, Ill.—Mail addressed to Alva Murphy is returned by the post office marked "Moved, left no address."

Monmouth, Ill.—Mail addressed to the Monmouth Elvtr. Co. is returned by the post office marked "Out of business."

Abingdon, Ill.—Mail addressed to the Abingdon Grain Co. is returned by the post office marked "Moved, left no address."

McNulta (Bellflower p. o.), Ill.—On July 27 fire of an undetermined origin destroyed the property of the Foosland Grain Co.

Grand Ridge, Ill.—We have installed a new head drive, new dustproof motor and SKF Bearings in Elvtr. "B."—Grand Ridge Co-op. Grain & Supply Co., L. L. Seago, mgr.

Kirkland, Ill.—The lumber yard here formerly owned by George Heyward, deceased, has been taken over by the Farmers Co-op. Co., which operates an elevator at Kingston.

Hettick, Ill.—Mail addressed to the Alexander Lumber Co., which operated an elevator at this point, is returned by the post office department marked "Moved, left no address."

Anchor, Ill.—Douglas Kinzer, recent manager of the Anchor Grain Co., has opened an elevator at this point under the name of the Kinzer Grain Co.—J. W. Hatten, Ottawa, Ill.

German Valley, Ill.—We have recently put in a McMillin Electric Truck and Wagon Dump, new driveways and floors.—R. W. Harbers, mgr. German Valley Farmers Grain Co.

Mendon, Ill.—V. A. Tripp has leased the Chittenden Elvtr. here.

West Ridge, Ill.—Z. B. White, who for several years past has been associated with E. A. Wood in the grain elevator business here, has bot his partner's interest and is now sole owner.

Quaker, Ill.—The General Grain Corp. has leased Pat Breen's elevator here and is now operating it. (It had been erroneously reported that the Cleveland Grain Co. had leased this elevator.)

Oakwood, Ill.—I purchased the three elevators at this point, at Bronson and at Muncie, operated the past year by Charles Hillman, and am operating them under by own name.—George C. Arnold.

Peoria, Ill.—A dumping station for receiving grain from wagons or trucks adjacent to the old Burlington Elvtr. (operated by the Farmers National Grain Corp.) is being built by the Elkenberry Const. Co.

Peoria, Ill.—The Illinois Commerce Commission has granted permission to the East Peoria Elvtr. Co. to lease space in its elevator to W. W. Dewey & Sons, Grain dealers of this city, who will use 200,000 bus. space in the 1,000,000-bu. house.

Sheridan, Ill.—George Nettleingham, who has been employed at the elevator for many years, has been retained as manager of the house recently sold by Mrs. Vera A. Hess to the Carter Grain & Lbr. Co., as reported in the Journals last number.

Bronson (r. d. from Oakwood), Ill.—Russell B. Rodgers, grain dealer here, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen while hunting rats at his elevator on July 24. Unless complications set in, his chances for recovery are good, according to the attending physician.

Mattoon, Ill.—The General Grain Corp., of Metcalf, has bot the entire capital stock of the Big Four Elvtr. Co., establishing headquarters in this city. The corporation now operates 18 elevators, two public warehouses and a feed mill. Its total grain storage capacity is over 1,250,000 bus.

Wellington, Ill.—S. W. Boughton's elevator was saved from destruction by a grass fire (started by a spark from a locomotive) by the quick work of volunteer fire fighters, at noon, July 28. The crib, full of ear corn, the dump shed and the coal sheds all caught fire, which was put out with slight damage.

Etna, Ill.—F. M. Lowe's elevator burned at 1:30 a. m., July 21; loss, \$12,000; about half covered by insurance. The elevator had a capacity of 30,000 bus. and at the time of the fire contained about one carload of corn, two carloads of wheat and seven or eight carloads of oats, a total of about 19,000 bus.

Minier, Ill.—The Little Mackinaw Grain Co., that has operated in years past under the names of Quigg-Williams & Co., Quigg-Tanner & Co., and Quigg-Railsback & Co., has again changed hands. Raymond Peine, who for several years has been connected with the Sutter Siding Grain Co., at Sutter Siding (Mackinaw p. o.), is the new owner.

Springfield, Ill.—Many charges of unconstitutionality against the 2% sales tax were made at a hearing held Aug. 4 before Circuit Judge Stone, who has the petition of the Council of Illinois Merchants for an injunction to restrain the state from enforcing the act, under advisement. The judge's decision will be made before Aug. 15.

Springfield, Ill.—Over 50 executives of plants representing more than 25 lines of business met with state authorities here to ask for a modification of the new Illinois occupational sales tax, as certain provisions of the law give out of state companies advantages over Illinois concerns. The meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, Chicago Ass'n of Commerce and the Illinois Manufacturers Ass'n.

Peoria, Ill.—Preliminary drawings are just being made for the distillery to be erected here by Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, Ltd., which will include a large elevator, the exact size of which is as yet unknown. The complete plant will use 25,000 bus. of grain daily, principally corn, tho some rye and barley will be used. Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, the engineers, will let a general contract for the entire plant and will supervise construction.

## CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$10,000.

Abbott, Hoppin & Co. have opened a branch office in the Mercantile Exchange Bldg., under the management of Harry H. Field.

Gardiner B. Van Ness, Jr., has bot a membership in the Board of Trade, intending to go into the grain business. His father has been a member of the board for more than 30 years.

Starting with Monday, July 31, trading in grain, provisions and cotton on the Board of Trade was to be at regular hours, except that cotton trading on Saturdays would be from 9 till 11 a. m.

Leon Strauss, of Harper, Strauss & Co., Des Moines, Ia., has been suspended by the Board of Trade for inability to meet obligations. Roscoe Brockwood & Co., of Bloomington, have also been suspended for the same reason.

Two prominent brokerage firms, J. S. Bache & Co. and Ettinger & Brand, have made an arrangement by which Bache & Co. becomes the exclusive correspondent of Ettinger & Brand, the latter firm continuing its operations on all the principal exchanges and thru their several offices just as they have in the past. There will be no general liquidation of the Ettinger & Brand accounts, which will be carried on Bache & Co.'s books individually rather than collectively. Ettinger & Brand will maintain contact with their customers.

## INDIANA

Cory, Ind.—Claude and Ruth Harr have bot the Kuhn Elvtr., formerly operated by Wm. Haas.

Treaty, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. recently installed a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer in its elevator.

Roseburg, Ind.—The Roseburg Grain Co. has overhauled its elevator and purchased a 1½-ton Ford delivery truck.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—The Lawrenceburg Roller Mills are installing a battery of anti-friction bearing Universal purifiers.

Coatesville, Ind.—Darnall Bros. have completed the remodeling of their electric power system in their elevator here.

Onward, Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co. has just installed a ¾-ton Sidney mixer and a 1½-ton Ford truck in its elevator here.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Acme-Evans Milling Co. is having its plant painted, including the elevator, mill and other buildings.

Linwood, Ind.—Linwood Grain Co. recently installed a 24-inch motor driven Monarch Attrition Mill, blower collecting system attached, and the mill is equipped with a magnetic separator.

New Richmond, Ind.—Fire was discovered smoldering in the dust room of James C. Farlon's elevator at about noon, July 12, but was put out before any serious damage was done.

Avery (Michigantown p. o.), Ind.—Mail addressed to C. R. Paul, recently reported to have bot the elevator here and to be operating it, is returned by the post office marked "Unclaimed, unknown."

Ridgeville, Ind.—M. E. Snapp has sold his interest in the local elevator, operated as the Snapp Grain Co., and will take a vacation for a while. John Bright, of Winchester, is now managing the elevator.



Pine Village, Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co., of Indianapolis, has plans under way for rebuilding its elevator here that burned July 13, as reported in the Journals last number. The new house will be of concrete.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Money advanced against grain to be delivered to the elevator is not considered a sale under the new gross income tax law, thus is not taxable. Of course the grain would be taxed when sold by the elevator operator.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The following recently became members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n: Boldt Milling Co., Waynetown; Poseyville Grain & Feed Co., Poseyville; Hume Dickey, Parker; P. M. Walker Co., Washington; Klondike Milling Co., Danville, and Kern-Kirtley Co., Whitestown.

## IOWA

Eldora, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new electric truck dump at its elevator.

Morrison, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s coal sheds are being painted.—Art Torkelson.

Bancroft, Ia.—W. A. Murray has covered his north side elevator with galvanized iron and had it painted.

Shellrock, Ia.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Shipping Ass'n is returned by the post office marked "Out of business."

New Sharon, Ia.—Paul Peterson, owner of the elevator at Montezuma, Ia., has leased for one year the elevator at this point.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. has purchased two lots here, at the corner of Second St. and B. Ave.—Art Torkelson.

Blanchard, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves during the night of July 24 and 30 sacks of flour stolen.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Plans are reported to be under way for the construction of a grain storage annex for the Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.

Edgewood, Ia.—Mail addressed to Frank Robinson, who at one time operated an elevator at this point, is returned by the post office as undeliverable.

Aredale, Ia.—Burglars entered the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office recently, broke in the bolts on the safe and took \$40.65, which was inside.—Art Torkelson.

Northwood, Ia.—After being closed the past winter and spring, the elevator of A. A. Thomp- to & Sons was reopened on July 24, Elmer Thomp- to acting as manager.

Bode, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently purchased a 15-h.p. electric motor to operate the leg. Art Gray is the manager.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros & Co.

Nemaha, Ia.—Gus Froning is reported to have leased the two elevators here of the J. B. Adams Grain Co. The elevators have a capacity of 30,000 and 20,000 bus.

Melvin, Ia.—The Melvin Grain Co. is the new firm name under which the former Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is being operated. J. Steenhoven remains as manager.

Tama, Ia.—N. S. Beale & Son Co. [elevator operators] have bot a 20-ton, 20-foot platform truck scale and will re-arrange office at same time scale is installed.—R. L. Beale.

Davenport, Ia.—Among improvements contemplated by the Western Flour Mills is a new dock with grain loading and unloading equipment. The company has a large elevator here.

Maple River, Ia.—Ben Pille's elevator was broken into by thieves, during the night of July 28, who stole the radio and some gasoline, breaking a window to get into the office.

Buckeye, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is making extensive improvements on its elevator. The buildings will be completely iron-clad, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Des Moines, Ia.—The new law creating threshing and corn shelling liens on grain, House File No. 266 (published in the March 8 Journals, page 175), was to be in effect after July 4, 1933.

Carroll, Ia.—James E. Bennett & Co. of Chicago opened a private wire office in the American Savings Bank here about the middle of last month. Both cash grain and futures business will be transacted.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—G. Goedhart, of the Goedhart Grain Co., of Sioux Falls, S. D., has purchased the business of the Cedar Rapids Grain Co. from W. Z. Sharp. The company operates a terminal elevator here, having a capacity of 175,000 bus.

Kelley, Ia.—The farmers elevator, operated as the Kelley Grain Co., sustained damage, on July 20, when the foundation gave way, spilling a large amount of corn on the ground near the railroad tracks. A new cement foundation was put in at once.

Raymond, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, whose elevator burned last August, evidently did not rebuild, as the post office returns mail addressed to the ass'n, marked "Unclaimed." It was reported at the time of the fire that no insurance was carried and that the elevator would probably not be rebuilt.

Decorah, Ia.—The Adams Feed Mill, operated by the late B. H. Adams and his sons and after his death by his wife and the sons, has been bot by Charles G. Follette, formerly of Dewar, Ia., who will operate it. Clarence Halverson, associated with Mr. Adams for many years, will continue his employment with Mr. Follette.

Keokuk, Ia.—An overheated bearing in a machine at the Purity Oats Co.'s plant, on July 28, caused a dust explosion and fire, which fortunately was quickly extinguished, with but \$300 damage. The heat from the bearing was carried up dust pipes to the dust cyclone on the second floor, causing the explosion, which blew the cupola off. Some damage was done to pipes and machinery; due to the fact that the windows were open, none of them was broken.—Art Torkelson.

Des Moines, Ia.—Following the suspension of Leon A. Strauss, pres. of Harper, Strauss & Co., brokerage and grain commission house of this city, from the Chicago Board of Trade, the company filed a petition for receivership in voluntary bankruptcy, on July 24. J. R. Capps, vice-pres. of the Iowa-Des Moines National Bank, was named receiver. Bertram Strauss, sec'y of the brokerage house, is quoted as saying that the rapid decline in the grain market during the third week of July had wiped out the firm's margins to the point where it was unable to meet its obligations.

Auburn, Ia.—Andrew E. Howard, well known to the grain trade, died at St. Anthony Hospital, Carroll, Ia., from complications following pneumonia, on July 19, at the age of 72 years. Mr. Howard was born at Darlington, Wis., Mar. 5, 1861. He came to Iowa at the age of 17 and settled on a farm near Yetter. He was employed by several firms, buying grain and stock in northwestern Iowa. He came to Auburn in 1893, working for the Northwestern Grain Co., whose elevator he purchased in 1910, operating independently until he was obliged by ill health to turn his business over five years ago to his oldest son, T. B. Howard, who will continue in the grain business. Mrs. Howard was with her husband constantly after he was taken ill six weeks previous to his death. He is survived by his wife and three sons, Bernard, Clair and Lando.—Art Torkelson.

## KANSAS

Williamsburg, Kan.—On July 9 the elevator of the Mid-Continent Grain Co. was damaged by windstorm.

Saxman, Kan.—The Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment recently.

Netawaka, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been leased to F. A. Derby, of the Derby Grain Co., by the receivers of the Netawaka Bank.

Winchester, Kan.—The Winchester Elvtr. & Milling Co. has given a contract to the Ernest Engineering Co. for the erection of a 10,000-bu. elevator here.

Burns, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of J. C. Lilley & Co. on July 13.

Summerville, Kan.—The elevator of the Jackman Roller Mills was slightly damaged by windstorm on July 13.

Mayetta, Kan.—The Bender Elvtr. Co. has had the Ernest Engineering Co. install a new complete leg at its elevator.

Lindsborg, Kan.—The elevator and stock of the Smoky Valley Grain & Elvtr. Co. were damaged by windstorm on July 12.

Emporia, Kan.—A new leg and power belts have been installed at the elevator of the Emporia Elvtr. & Feeding Co., the Ernst Engineering Co. doing the work.

Minneapolis, Kan.—The mill plant and elevator of H. F. and S. E. Jackman, operating as Jackman Roller Mills, were slightly damaged by windstorm on July 13.

Powhattan, Kan.—F. A. Derby, operating a line of elevators as the Derby Grain Co., with headquarters at Topeka, has leased the elevator here from the Powhattan Grain Co.

Independence, Kan.—On July 3 the elevator operated by H. W. Read, Jr., and C. W. Ross, receivers for the Rea-Patterson Milling Co., was slightly damaged by windstorm.

Oneida, Kan.—Dr. Sam Murdock has purchased the two Oneida elevators and the Oneida Feed Mill from R. B. Wood, of Friend, Neb., father of Ralph Wood, who formerly operated the west elevator and the feed mill.

Circleville, Kan.—The elevator here owned and operated by the Conner Grain Co., caught fire, on July 27, from the back-firing of the gasoline engine and was destroyed. Both elevator and grain covered by insurance.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Forced receivers' sales were recently held of all the assets of the defunct Southwest Co-op. Wheat Growers Ass'n and its subsidiaries, which included a terminal elevator in this city and 20 country elevators throughout Kansas.

Wichita, Kan., July 26.—The Roth Grain Co. celebrated its silver anniversary today amid showers of congratulations and good wishes. The present members of the firm, A. A. Roth and R. R. Roth, are the original members and there has been no change in the company's personnel.

## KENTUCKY

Nicholasville, Ky.—Fire possibly caused by spontaneous ignition slightly damaged the warehouse and stock of Lillard Miles on July 28.

Franklin, Ky.—Albert Williams, a Nashville business man, has bot the elevator here, which is of concrete construction and was built seven years ago. It has been operated as the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

## MARYLAND

### BALTIMORE LETTER

Blanchard Randall, Jr., former pres. of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, will direct the annual Red Cross Roll Call in Baltimore.—R. C. N.

The B. & O. R. R. announces the appointment of Paul D. Freer as freight traffic manager at Baltimore, vice Samuel House, deceased.—R. C. N.

Louis A. Spelshouse, for more than a half a century engaged in the grain, hay and feed business, died Aug. 2 from heart disease. He was 83 years old and had continued in active business until a short time before his death.—R. C. N.

Benjamin R. Buck and Harry F. Williams, doing business as the Delmarva Grain Co., have been suspended from all privileges of membership in the Chamber of Commerce, following charges of fraud reported in the Journals last number.

After working for more than a year in his spare moments at home, Carl R. Melcher, licensed grain inspector of the Chamber of Commerce, finally finished building a 21-foot boat, described as a coupe runabout, which he launched on the afternoon of Aug. 3 at Port Covington. Powered with an automobile motor, converted into a marine engine, the craft took the water in great fashion. It is capable of developing at least 14 knots an hour. The boat has been named "Eth-Mar," a contraction of his daughters' names, Ethel and Marie.—R. C. N.

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## MICHIGAN

Richmond, Mich.—F. B. Weeks & Son have installed a corn cracker.

Fairgrove, Mich.—Wallace & Morley have added a feed mixer to their feed mill equipment.

Caro, Mich.—A Sidney Truck Lift has been installed in the elevator of the Michigan Bean Co.

Gilford, Mich.—The Wallace & Morley Co. is installing a new bean cleaner in its local elevator.

Cohoctah, Mich.—Floyd E. Lott sustained windstorm damage to his elevator property on July 23.

Richland, Mich.—Fire caused a small loss to one of the sheds of the Knappen Co. here late last month.

Ithaca, Mich.—The "Yellow Warehouse" of the Ithaca Roller Mills was damaged by windstorm on July 21.

Reading, Mich.—A corn cracker, grader and separator was recently installed by the Reading Co-op. Ass'n.

Hobart, Mich.—On July 21 the property of James A. Loomis was damaged by fire of undetermined origin.

Brooklyn, Mich.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator and popcorn plant of the Hart & Howell Co. on July 24.

Williamston, Mich.—We are painting our elevator properties and grinding plant.—G. E. Kuehn, Williamston Elvtr. Co.

Dowagiac, Mich.—The Colby Milling Co., of this city, on July 22 celebrated its 75th anniversary of continuous business.

Shaftsbury, Mich.—The Shaftsbury Elvtr. Co. has appointed Guy Robinson manager of its elevator, succeeding James Shaft.

Lennon, Mich.—An electric motor is replacing the oil engine in the elevator here recently purchased by the Bancroft Elvtr. Co.

Monroe, Mich.—An electro-magnetic separator has been installed ahead of the hammer mill at the plant of the Amendt Milling Co.

Scottville, Mich.—A corn cutter has been added to the equipment of J. H. Loomis' plant, and a feed grinder will be added later.

Midland, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. has installed a Jacobson Magnetic Separator in the spout leading to the attrition mill in its elevator here.

Hartland, Mich.—Henry Hutchinson's flour mill has been bot by J. R. Crouse, who plans installing a feed mixer and making other improvements.

Fairgrove, Mich.—A large hammer mill, equipped with an electro-magnetic separator and driven by a 15-h.p. motor, has been installed by Earl Smith & Sons.

Bronson, Mich.—Frank Konst, manager of the Bronson Co-op. Co.'s elevator for years, resigned recently and has been succeeded by Charles G. Somerlott, a farmer.

Pinckney, Mich.—A hornet's nest was being smoked out and fire resulted which damaged the lumber yard of Thomas Read Sons on July 25. The elevator was saved.

Addison, Mich.—The equipment of the feed department of the Addison Milling Co. has been improved by the addition of a hammer mill equipped with an electro-magnetic separator.

Kingston, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. recently installed "Economy" electro-magnetic separators in its plants at this point and at Midland to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

Carleton, Mich.—We are moving our feed mixer from the third floor to the first floor in our plant and putting in a small elevating leg for sacking purposes.—Edw. F. Kahlbaum, Kahlbaum Bros.

Jackson, Mich.—McLaughlin Ward & Co. have equipped their elevators at this city, at Leslie and at Shepherd with "Economy" electro-magnetic separators to do away with the fire hazard from tramp iron.

Lansing, Mich.—House Enrolled Act, No. 168, effective Oct. 17, will not apply to grain dealers. Wholesale produce dealers handling perishable products will be required to have a license costing \$50 annually.

Muir, Mich.—A bid of \$5,500, submitted by the Pawamo Elvtr. Co., for the Muir Elvtr. Co.'s property, to satisfy a chattel mortgage of \$8,000 held against it by the Muir Bank, was ruled inadequate by the court last month.

Onokama, Mich.—The elevator and warehouse formerly operated by the Onokama Farm Buro, sold recently to satisfy a mortgage, is reported to have been bot by the former manager, C. Christensen, who has organized a company.

Pinckney, Mich.—The elevator of Thomas Read & Sons was saved from destruction with very small loss in the fire that destroyed the company's large lumber shed near the elevator on July 25. Some grain and beans were damaged by water.

Turner, Mich.—Plans are under way for the rebuilding of the elevator here, operated by the Kawkawlin Bean & Grain Co., that burned last month, as reported in the Journals last number. The new house will be built on the site of the former elevator.

Maple Rapids, Mich.—The mill known locally as the Casterline & Allen Flour Mill, owned by J. P. Long, of DeWitt, and which has been closed for two years, has been leased to Francis Hyde and Harvey Hyde, who will operate the plant nights in order to obtain the lowest rate for electric power.

Saginaw, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. announces the sale of eight of its elevators to the newly organized Frutchey Bean Co., and a reduction of its capital stock by purchase for retirement of a minority interest. The Michigan Bean Co. will continue to operate about 27 elevators and buying stations thruout Michigan, headquarters being maintained at present location in this city.

Lansing, Mich.—The State Board of Tax Administration July 20 published a brochure containing Supplementary Regulations and Decisions under the General Sales Tax law. Gosh! these bureaucrats demand so many reports and taxes from the business man nowadays he has little time or energy left to promote his business. If it keeps up much longer he will have no money left to pay taxes.

Lansing, Mich.—C. H. Bramble, master of the Michigan State Grange, on July 28 filed a petition with the state tax board asking for exemption from the sales tax for articles used in agricultural production on the ground that farmers have no opportunity to pass the tax on to the consumer. This is the second petition to be filed asking for exemption from the tax for articles used in agricultural production, the other one having been filed by the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

## MINNESOTA

Gaylord, Minn.—J. J. Johnson has been operating his new flour mill for several weeks.

Morgan, Minn.—The Morgan Grain Co. is having its elevator remodeled and the exterior painted.

Kerkhoven, Minn.—A new electric truck dump has been installed at the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Robbinsdale, Minn.—Fred Luchow recently opened a feed store here and expects to install a feed mill later.

Raymond, Minn.—The New London Milling Co. has sold its 18,000-bu. elevator here to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Chaska, Minn.—The office of the Teske Coal & Feed Co. has been enlarged and redecorated and a 15-ton truck scale installed at the elevator.

Rustad, Minn.—New machinery is being installed and general repairs made at the Comer elevator here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Triumph, Minn.—A new 10-ton scale has been installed at the Hubbard & Palmer Elvtr., new timbers put under the platform and the driveway overhauled.

Howard Lake, Minn.—New coal sheds have recently been constructed at the local elevator of the Monarch Elvtr. Co. They are 96x18 feet, with a slab foundation and concrete floors, capacity 400 tons.

Sauk Center, Minn.—The local elevator of the Farm Service Stores, Inc., has been bot by Herbert Lilja, formerly employed at the Farmers Elvtr. at Monticello as second man.

Wells, Minn.—Edward Frank, who was manager of the Equity Elvtr., Inc., at Mapleton, Minn., and his brother, Harold, were the recent buyers of Siebert's feed mill and elevator here.

Zumbrota, Minn.—The Fleischman Malting Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the installation of a 15-ton 22-foot Fairbanks Morse Dump Scale, using a steel frame and a truck dump.

Norwood, Minn.—It is reported that the Farmers Elvtr. Co., operating elevators at this point and at Young America, has taken on a line of farm implements, rope and twine produced by inmates of the state's prison.

Springfield, Minn.—On account of poor health, F. A. Ruenitz, pres. of the Springfield Milling Co., which operates a line of elevators, has resigned and has been succeeded by the former vice-pres., Julius A. Rieck. [Later.—Mr. Ruenitz died July 29.]

Northcote, Minn.—The Humboldt Farming Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the installation of a new 15-ton scales, along with a truck dump. A new manlift and other equipment will be installed in the elevator. Work is now going on.

Climax, Minn.—D. W. Sparrow, former manager of the Portland Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Portland, N. D., is now manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s house at this point, succeeding Thomas Thompson, who has taken up the insurance business.

Klossner, Minn.—The elevator known locally as the Great Western Elvtr., owned by the Eagle Roller Mill Co., of New Ulm, for the last three years, has been taken down. The elevator was built in 1896, shortly after the M. & St. L. Railroad was built thru this town. The Eagle Co. recently sold the elevator to a contractor, who razed it.

Wadena, Minn.—The Peterson-Biddick Co. has awarded another contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of another new complete set of buildings to be built adjacent to the elevator and feed mill that was erected by the Ibberson Co. for this company in April, this year, as reported in the May 10 Journals. Materials have been ordered and work will be started at once on the erection of an exceptionally large warehouse with an office, as well as a 10-bin seed elevator fitted with seven legs and a number of seed cleaning machines. The buildings will be ironclad, and there will be a basement under the seed elevator. These buildings will be used for taking care of the large seed business of the Peterson-Biddick Co. and will give facilities for cleaning and storing seeds of all kinds.

Clarkfield, Minn.—The regular monthly meeting of the Western Grain Men's Ass'n was held in this city on the evening of July 11, attended by over 50 grain men, in spite of the hot weather. Pres. Iver Wollum being absent, A. A. Moritz, of Brookings, S. D., presided. The request of the ass'n to the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce that the minimum unit for trading in flax futures be reduced to 500 bus. and that car delivery be allowed on futures contracts, having been turned down by the sec'y of the Chamber of Commerce, it was moved that the ass'n's sec'y be instructed to write to Pres. Getchell, of the Minneapolis exchange, requesting that the matter be brot to the attention of the board of directors of the exchange. R. L. Remund, of Minneapolis, a new member of the ass'n, discussed some of the features of the Federal storage law. U. R. Nolan, of the land department of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, was present, and in a short talk stated that in some cases the almost negligible site rentals paid by elevators were not raised during the era of high prices and that, when good times and bad times are averaged, these elevators have not much of a kick coming. The sec'y was instructed to write the Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission in order to determine the exact status of the ass'n's complaint to that body, since none of the members had received any communication from it.

### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

At the annual meeting of the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n the following officers were elected: J. V. McCarthy, pres.; M. B. Gold, vice-pres.; J. H. McEnary, sec'y.

### WEEVIL CONTROL

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Minneapolis Minnesota



Minneapolis, Minn.—New members of the Chamber of Commerce include Eugene C. Long and Maurice Reinstein.

The National Elvtr. Co. has changed its name to the National Atlas Elvtr. Co. T. P. Heffelfinger is pres. of the company and A. C. Remele is sec'y.

Marvin J. Renshaw, sec'y of the Benson-Quinn Grain Co., died at his home in this city July 20, at the age of 62 years. He had been active in the grain business here for 30 years.

## MISSOURI

Higginsville, Mo.—Contract for the erection of a 173,000-bu. storage addition to the plant of the Higginsville Milling & Elvtr. Co. has been awarded by Horner & Wyatt, who designed the addition, to the Ryan Const. Co. The contract calls for completion by Sept. 15.

Kansas City, Mo.—On the afternoon of Aug. 1 a meeting of local grain men was held on the trading floor of the Board of Trade to consider a code of fair competition to be submitted to Washington. The application of minimum wages and maximum hours as applying to commission dealers was also discussed.

Advance, Mo.—Improvements at the Stoddard County Mill & Grain Co.'s plant include a new steel elevator, having a capacity of 50,000 bus., doubling the present storage capacity. A large ventilator, connected with the dust collectors, is being installed on top of the new elevator. The mill capacity is also being increased from 125 barrels to 200 barrels per day.

Mexico, Mo.—C. A. Greenlee, receiver for the North Missouri Trust Co., has bot the William Pollock Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s property at trustees' sale. W. W. Pollock, J. R. Harper and C. W. Edmonston have organized a new company of a similar name, the W. W. Pollock Milling & Elvtr. Co., and are now doing business in the warehouse east of the Alton station.

### ST. LOUIS LETTER

Ed Daly, with the coarse grain department of the J. H. Teasdale Commission Co. for many years, died at his home in this city on July 21.

Carl H. Langenberg, vice-pres. of the Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., has been admitted as a partner in the stock brokerage firm of I. M. Simon & Co.

N. P. Nelson has been appointed manager of the corn division of the Farmers National Grain Co. here, W. J. Niergarth, former manager, having resigned, effective Aug. 1, together with Harry Savage, of the same department.

Tom G. Coffy, well and favorably known to members of the Merchants Exchange of this city, died July 24, following an operation. For several years past Mr. Coffy was associated with G. H. Walker & Co., of this city, previous to which he was for many years manager of the local office of Lamson Bros. & Co.

## MONTANA

Corvallis, Mont.—Haufl's feed mill that burned in June, as reported in the July 12 Journals, is being rebuilt.

Rudyard, Mont.—The Imperial Elvtr. Co. recently installed a 10-ton truck scale at its local elevator.

Joplin, Mont.—The local elevator of the Imperial Elvtr. Co. has been overhauled and repaired and a 10-h.p. motor installed.

Gildford, Mont.—A 10-h.p. motor and a 10-ton truck scale have been added to the equipment of the Imperial Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point.

Hingham, Mont.—Improvements made at the elevator of the Imperial Elvtr. Co. recently include new sills, repairs to the foundation, and installation of 10-h.p. motors.

Dutton, Mont.—The Dutton Farmers Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: John B. Bohling, Peter A. Peterson, Chris Jensen, Fred H. Phillips and Albert E. Reinke.

## NEBRASKA

Brule, Neb.—Trump & Barstow's new elevator will be ready for new corn.

Hershey, Neb.—Carl Wickstrom is installing a second-hand 10-ton truck scale.

Berea, Neb.—Stephen Deaver has changed the power at his elevator from engine to electric.

Morrill, Neb.—Chester Brown has installed a new bean elevator and remodeled the cupola of his bean plant.

Stella, Neb.—John Argabright recently reopened one of the elevators here, which have been closed for two or three years.

Gibbon, Neb.—The local elevator of the T. B. Hord Co. that closed last March is opening again for business, with George Little as manager.

Bruning, Neb.—Homer and Rudolph Collison, of Campbell, Neb., have taken over the management of the Bruning Mill and started full operation.

Chappell, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a 20-ton truck scale and repairing bins and spouting, renailing iron cladding and repairing roofs.

Dix, Neb.—Gene Binning has rebuilt his elevator head, repaired spouting, moved motor to cupola, rewired power installations, repaired office and iron cladding.

Paxton, Neb.—At the Peter Eginton Elvtr., operated by Homer Kimberly, the elevator leg has been rebuilt and new air compressor and air tank been installed.

Beaver City, Neb.—The Edwards-Kelley Grain Co. has leased the Crittenden Grain Co.'s elevator and coal sheds and will operate them in conjunction with its own elevator.

Schuyler, Neb.—The 200,000-bu elevator here, formerly used in conjunction with the mill of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., is reported to have been leased by B. C. Christopher & Co., of Kansas City.

Talmage, Neb.—Fire, caused by a blowtorch used in starting the big gasoline engine at the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator, did little damage recently, only the doors and windows in the engine room being burned.

Bayard, Neb.—C. Bartlett has overhauled the elevator he recently bot from the Midwest Grain Co., and which has been idle for a number of years, putting in a new boot pit, automatic scale and truck scale and repaired roofs and office.

Atlanta, Neb.—Snyder Bros., of Alma, have bot the two elevators here formerly owned by the Atlanta Equity Exchange. The east elevator is being remodeled and repaired with material taken from the west elevator, which is being taken down. W. A. Harding will be the manager.

Swanton, Neb.—Frank Sukovaty, operator of a grain elevator here, was seriously injured, on July 19, when caught in belts at the elevator, receiving a punctured lung, several broken ribs, dislocation of one shoulder and a number of cuts and bruises. He also suffered considerably from shock.

Freemont, Neb.—Henry E. Frederickson seeks to foreclose a mortgage on the mill and equipment formerly owned by him and now operated by the Rechsteiners, and to that end has bot action against Otto W. Rechsteiner, Carl U. Rechsteiner and the Fremont Alfalfa Mills, stating that \$71,054 is owing him. The defendants claim that the value of the mill was misrepresented at the time of the sale and ask an offset of \$50,000.

**Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.**  
*Consignments—Futures*  
**Kansas City                      Omaha**

**Stratton Grain Company**  
ST. JOSEPH, MO.  
**Southwestern Wheat and Corn**  
**Operating Stratton Elevator**  
**2,000,000 Bus. Capacity**

Omaha, Neb.—John A. Cavers, former pres. of the Cavers Elvtr. Co. for many years (which went out of business in 1928), also pres. of the Casco Milling Co., was buried at Forest Lawn, this city, July 31. After spending a number of years in Los Angeles, Cal., Mr. Cavers returned to this city some time ago.

## NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—New applicants for membership in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange include Harry P. Van De Bogert, grain and feed dealer.

Boston, Mass.—Alfred W. Godfrey, a director of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, and long prominent in the flour trade of New England, died very unexpectedly at his summer home at Hull, Mass., July 26, death being due to heart trouble.

## NEW YORK

Clymer, N. Y.—A certificate has been filed by Roy H. Gravink for doing business under the assumed name of the Meyerink Milling Co. here.

New York, N. Y.—Produce Exchange memberships have been advancing in price, three having recently sold at \$4,600, an increase of \$1,100 over previous prices.

### BUFFALO LETTER

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Superior Elvtr. & Forwarding Co. has moved from the Chamber of Commerce Bldg. to the Marine Trust Bldg.

Fred Pond, sec'y of the Corn Exchange, is making good progress in his recovery from his recent illness and expects soon to be hard at work again.

The Russell-Miller Milling Co.'s plant was damaged by fire, on July 24, loss amounting to \$10,000. Sparks from an overheated dynamo was given as the cause.

Following the discharge of two employees, a sympathetic strike was called at the Great Eastern and Dakota elevators, about the middle of July, but the elevators re-opened after a few days, without the 15 strikers.

The contract which the Francis S. Perot's Sons Malting Co. has given the Monarch Engineering Co. is for an addition, of 500,000 bus. capacity, to its present house and doubles its storage capacity. Tanks will be 21 feet in diameter, 90 feet high. Upper and lower belt conveyors will be extended, upper belts being increased to 42 feet. The Monarch Co. has erected a belt conveyor and gallery bridge, which connect the American Elvtr. & Grain Co.'s elevator and Perot's. This arrangement gives the latter company boat unloading facilities thru the American Co.'s marine towers, which can be discharged upon new gallery conveyor and distributed in old and new storage. There is also 115 feet of reinforced concrete dock with canal loading facilities on the river side.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Verona, N. D.—The coal sheds of the Verona Grain Co. have been repaired and painted.

Auburn, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed Stewart Bell manager of its elevator.

Tower City, N. D.—The local elevator of the Gross Grain Co., of Oakes, burned July 20. Origin of fire unknown.

Cooperstown, N. D.—The Woodworth Elvtr. Co. is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. install scales in its elevator here.

Kenaston, N. D.—Roy Harris has been appointed manager of the Kenaston Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Wahpeton, N. D.—The new manager of the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point is B. J. Sauer, of Rogers, N. D.

Tokio, N. D.—The former manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator here, R. C. Duea, has taken a similar position at Sharon, N. D.

Mapleton, N. D.—A new head drive and motors were included in improvements recently made at the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Leonard, N. D.—The wife of Martin Hegg, elevator operator at this point, died June 28. Besides her husband she is survived by three children.

Sherwood, N. D.—Repairs are being made at the Sherwood Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.



Marion, N. D.—A new head drive with motor equipment has been installed at the Powers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here and repairs made by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Lisbon, N. D.—E. N. Nelson has bot the elevator of J. G. Crites, and will close the elevator he has been operating and carry on business in the newly acquired house.

Portland, N. D.—B. E. Rockney has been appointed manager of the Portland Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding D. W. Sparrow, who has gone to Climax, Minn.

Sharon, N. D.—R. C. Duea, formerly of Tokio, has succeeded Carl Sourem as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. Mr. Sourem contemplates taking a western trip.

Hettinger, N. D.—H. L. Otos, former manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Petrel, N. D., is the new manager of the Hettinger Equity Exchange's elevator.

Balta, N. D.—Another gasoline engine has been installed at the elevator of the Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co. and the elevator overhauled in anticipation of the new crop.

Wheatland, N. D.—The T. E. Ibberson Co. has a crew of men putting a new foundation under the Great Western Grain Co.'s elevator at this place and other general repairs will be made.

Heaton, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. here, owned by the Keystone Grain Co., of Minneapolis, has been taken down and the lumber moved to Embden, where the elevator will be rebuilt.

Embsen, N. D.—The Keystone Grain Co., of Minneapolis, has taken down its elevator at Heaton, N. D., operated as the Farmers Elvtr., and is rebuilding it at this point. Athenial Gebhard will be the local manager.

Flaxton, N. D.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners, having collected on the bond of the Flaxton Farmers Elvtr. Co. (which was declared insolvent in 1932) in full and sold the grain stored in the elevator and the building, has been able to pay the storage ticket holders in full with interest.

Wahpeton, N. D.—The Math Braun Milling Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a new set of buildings with a driveway and bin service to take care of the installation of additional equipment the company is installing. Necessary legs will be installed and a new oat huller will be part of the new equipment. The buildings will be iron-clad. The Ibberson Co. has men at work here.

Wahalla, N. D.—In an effort to persuade the Great Northern Railroad not to take up its rails between this point and Morden, Man., permission to abandon the line having been granted it, a movement is on foot in this (Pembina) county and in Canada for cancelling the taxes of the railroad for 1933 and 1934 on this line. The general opinion is that increased earnings in the next two years together with cancellation of the taxes may influence the railroad to continue the line.

## OHIO

Camden, O.—Klopp Bros. have retired from business and have closed their elevator.

Pleasant Hill, O.—S. J. Rudy & Son have installed a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer in their elevator.

Loudonville, O.—An addition to the elevator of the Loudonville Milling Co. is under construction.

Fredericktown, O.—I am installing a new 100-h. p. gas engine in my elevator plant here.—H. W. Updike.

Mercer, O.—The Mercer Grain Co. recently added to its equipment a sheller furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Jeffersonville, O.—Threlkeld & Blessing have discontinued business and the plant is now being operated by George W. Blessing.—G. W. Blessing.

Cardington, O.—Real estate, buildings, and equipment of the J. J. Curl Co., Inc., mill will be sold on Aug. 12, on orders of the trustee in bankruptcy for the firm.

Centerburg, O.—I have bot back the plant here from the Sunshine Stores Co., of Fort Wayne, Ind., and have given the plant a complete overhauling, painted it, installed magnetic separator ahead of the rolls, put in new Nickels crusher and installed and changed motors thruout.—H. W. Updike.

Toledo, O.—The Chatterton Elevator, which has been more or less idle for the past two years, has been bot from the receiver by the Michigan Bean Co., of Saginaw, for \$19,000.

Springfield, O.—William E. Tuttle, who with his two sons operated the W. E. Tuttle & Co. elevator here, died at his winter home in Biloxi, Miss., July 29, at the age of 77 years.

Arlington, O.—We recently installed a new Sidney Corn Sheller, direct elevator and cleaning drive, made by Sidney Grain Mch. Co. We also rebuilt two grain bins and built an oil room, separating it from other stock.—Arlington Elvtr. & Supply Co.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n was scheduled to hold a meeting in this city, at the Deshler Hotel, Aug. 8, at 10 a. m. to discuss code of ethics for the country grain trade. A copy of the tentative code will be read for the approval of members.

Painesville, O.—The elevator of the Painesville Elvtr. Co. was entered by thieves, who gained admission by breaking a window in the second story, during the night of July 22. A pair of overalls, several jackets, a raincoat, a felt hat and an alarm clock were stolen.

Norwalk, O.—On July 26 Woodward & Fulstow dissolved partnership, C. L. Woodward taking the Norwalk elevator and P. H. Fulstow taking the store and the elevators at Collins, Hartland (r. d. New London), and Clarkesfield (r. d. Wakeman), O.—P. H. Fulstow Co.

Centerburg, O.—L. J. Dill of Columbus has been scooping wheat into cars here; in fact, he has scooped and shipped 17 cars of wheat to one Toledo firm. I do not see how this unfair competition can be tolerated under the N. R. A. The Grain Trade's Code of Fair Practices should stop scooping grain into cars where modern elevator facilities have been provided. Dill is not a member of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n.—I. H. B.

## OKLAHOMA

Lovedale, Okla.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of Mat Roetker on July 8.

Beaver, Okla.—We have closed our elevator at this point.—General Grain Co., by Perry Unruh.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The mill plant of Hardeman-King Co. was damaged by fire caused by an explosion on July 20.

Alva, Okla.—George A. Harbaugh, who had established a line of grain elevators in northern Oklahoma and was formerly pres. of the Alva Roller Mills, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robert Durkee, in Oklahoma City, on July 14, from pneumonia. Mr. Harbaugh was 63 years of age.

Frederick, Okla.—Designs for the Northwestern Elvtr. Co.'s new elevator, replacing the one burned in June, are being drawn by the Star Engineering Co.

Durant, Okla.—T. J. Gwaltney, pres. of the Durant Milling Co., died in Chicago from a heart attack on Aug. 3. Mr. Gwaltney had been in the corn milling business here for many years and was well known to grain men and millers thruout the Southwest.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Pasco, Wash.—Adrian C. Gehres has taken over the local elevator of the Grain Growers, Inc., for this crop season.

Lamont, Wash.—The property of the Farmers Elvtr. & Warehouse Co. here has been purchased by the Grain Growers, Inc., for \$11,000.

Portland, Ore.—The Triangle Milling Co. has started construction of a third unit of its plant here, to be used for the manufacture of a general line of cereals, and will be completed in early fall.—F. K. H.

Pullman, Wash.—A deal involving return of about \$30,000 on a field pea crop has been closed here by William Boyd, who sold his crop of 835 acres to Joe Zeb, Moscow buyer, for \$3.50 a hundred, field run.—F. K. H.

Roseburg, Ore.—R. H. Burnett, who for the past 12 years has been in the feed business at Vancouver, B. C., and Vancouver, Wash., has leased the cannery building on Spruce St. and will conduct a general feed business.

Medical Lake, Wash.—The Washington Grain & Milling Co. is rebuilding the mill here which burned over a year ago (owned at that time by J. R. Cashatt). It is also constructing a headhouse to be used in connection with the grain tanks.

Corvallis, Ore.—Fischer Bros. Milling Co., following an attachment placed against the plant by an unsecured creditor, as reported in the Journals last number, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. The mill is one of the oldest in this state.

Sunnyside, Wash.—The Valley Hay & Grain Co., which for years had its headquarters at Mabton, moved them to this point in July, having taken over the old Severyns concrete block warehouse here, the Mabton quarters being outgrown. Wendell Long will manage the Mabton branch.

Seattle, Wash.—The Port Commission will enlarge the size of the receiving hoppers at the Hanford St. elevator, recently leased to the Port of Seattle Elvtr. Co. The pits into which the freight cars discharge wheat will be lengthened. A conveyor across the transit shed at the elevator is to be installed to aid in receiving the increased amount of grain.

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Cheney, Wash.—The Seattle Grain Co. plans the immediate construction of a bulk grain elevator here.

Winchester, Ida.—E. W. McClarin, grain dealer, has started construction of a 40,000-bu. elevator and warehouse to replace his facilities that burned last spring. The elevator part will be 30x40 feet. A flat warehouse, 48x60 feet, is being built for sacked grain. Completion is to be by Aug. 25.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Officials of the Pacific Northwest wheat marketing co-operatives have sent the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n copies of a resolution criticizing as unfair the new grain discount schedule adopted recently by the dealers. Another resolution called for the establishment of a 50-cent freight rate on wheat moving from the Pacific Coast to mid-western points.

Portland, Ore.—Portland will be Pacific Coast headquarters for the Chinese government agency which will purchase 15,000,000 bus. of wheat or its equivalent under the provisions of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. loan, according to John J. Lavin, coast representative for the agency. Purchase of flour and wheat will be made when machinery has been set up for handling the vast enterprise made possible by the federal loan.—F. K. H.

Waitsburg, Wash.—A sacked grain warehouse, 50x100 feet, with concrete foundation and floor, having a capacity of 50,000 bus., is under construction here on ground leased from the Northern Pacific Railway, for Sam Breeze, R. D. Roberts and Cain Testerman, all extensive local wheat growers, for the storage of their own wheat; but the warehouse will care for other crops if capacity permits, and if necessary the building may be enlarged later. The building will be finished in time to care for this year's crop.

Canby, Ore.—Berg Bros., of Barlow, have leased the warehouse built about two years ago for a packing house by the Canby Farms Co. and abandoned the first season after the pea crop failure, and are installing machinery for a cleaning plant to be operated in connection with their pea industry. They will be in a position to do all kinds of seed and grain cleaning in addition to their own work, and may also include machinery for feed grinding. Berg Bros. have been shipping peas to the Atlantic Coast for five or six years.

Portland, Ore.—The trade practices code of the Pacific Northwest feed ass'ns was completed during the last week of July at the joint meeting of the Oregon and Washington feed dealers held in Tacoma, Wash. The boards of governors placed their final stamp of approval and transmitted it to the national administration for suggestions. Also, the Oregon and Washington ass'ns perfected organization of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n with Oregon and Washington divisions to be governed by the boards in the respective states. Leon S. Jackson is manager of the Oregon division and Floyd Oles is manager of the Washington division. Application of eastern Washington and Northern Idaho feed dealers for an Inland Empire division was approved. The new ass'n also directed the attention of the administration to the need for immediate increase in purchasing power of dairy and poultry products to meet increased costs thus imposed upon this industry and its farmer customers.—F. K. H.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—New members of the Commercial Exchange include Irvin Peter, with Philip R. Markley, grain dealer, and the Acton Co.

Macungie, Pa.—Fire on June 23 damaged the Smoyer Milling Co.'s plant between this point and East Texas, destroying some of the machinery.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Volin, S. D.—On account of bad crops in this section, the board of directors of the Farmers Trading Co.'s elevator have decided to close the elevator for this season.

Artesian, S. D.—The Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator has closed for a time and will open later for the sale of coal and perhaps other items. Jack Kahla, who has been manager, expects to take a similar position in this state or in Minnesota.

Highmore, S. D.—Joe Sleger is now operating his new 25-barrel mill. Flour, breakfast food, pancake flour, cornmeal and whole wheat flour are being manufactured.

Highmore, S. D.—C. E. Bordner, formerly of Delmont, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator. His experience in the grain business covers 20 years.

Cavour, S. D.—A recent tornado passed thru this town and did considerable damage to many of the buildings along the railroad right-of-way. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has a crew of men rebuilding the Atlas elevator and erecting coal sheds.

Elkton, S. D.—The Frank Mangan Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: Frank and Margaret Mangan and Oscar Wurst. This company recently bot the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., as reported in the June 14 Journals.

Webster, S. D.—The Dakota Seed & Feed Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a large new seed elevator to be built here. The building will be of cribbed structure and contain 14 bins, will have a cross workfloor and a re-inforced slab foundation. There will be a basement under the elevator which will be equipped with four legs. A number of cleaning units will be installed and in addition to the elevator, there will be a large warehouse and necessary shipping scales, and also a 20-ton receiving scale. A dump and a steel grate will be installed in the driveway. The buildings will be covered with galvanized iron. The equipment will be installed for receiving grain from cars, as well as from trucks in the driveway. The Dakota Seed & Feed Co.'s headquarters are at Watertown. Mr. Yarger is the general manager. The company operates complete feed and seed units at Watertown, Webster, Madison and Aberdeen, S. D.

## SOUTHEAST

Charlotte, N. C.—Equipment for making 10 tons of grits per day has recently been installed by the Interstate Milling Co.

Leaksville, N. C.—The Martin Milling Co., whose plant burned recently, as reported in the Journals June 14, plans to rebuild this fall.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Birmingham Grain Exchange has re-organized as the Birmingham Grain Dealers Ass'n and elected Frank Thiemonge pres. and O. L. Bunn permanent sec'y. A full time office will be maintained by Mr. Bunn. Other officers are T. M. Booth, vice-pres. and W. C. Kennedy, treas. A code was adopted which will raise the wages of approximately 135 employees, effective Aug. 1, from their present pay of 10 cents an hour for a 12-hour day to the minimum in the code of \$14.50 for the 40-hour week. Additional workers will be employed. The ass'n expects to increase its membership to include most of the 150 grain dealers in the Birmingham district.—G. H. W.

## TENNESSEE

Gallatin, Tenn.—The Brown Milling Co. has just installed a wheat grinding unit at its mill, to take care of custom grinding for farmers.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Clearing House Ass'n of the Merchants Exchange at its recent annual meeting re-elected L. B. Lovitt as pres., and A. C. Westervelt sec'y-treas. John M. Trenholm holds over as vice-pres. The board of directors is as follows: L. B. Lovitt, S. F. Clark, C. P. Reid, S. T. Pease, C. G. Carter and E. T. Lindsey.

Clarksville, Tenn.—F. P. Gracey & Bro., Inc., have re-opened their feed mill, which has been closed for a number of years. The old French buhr stones are still in good condition and will be used again.

## WISCONSIN

Manitowoc, Wis.—The Kurth Malting Co. recently purchased the Warehousemen's Corp. malt plant here.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. is said to be planning a building program that will double the capacity of its plant here.

Rhineland, Wis.—The Northern Hay & Grain Co.'s warehouse burned recently, with a loss of about \$4,000. Tramps are believed to have caused the fire.

Menomonie, Wis.—The Wisconsin Milling Co. includes, in a recent expansion program, the production of a new feed for fur-bearing animals. R. L. Pierce, who recently became affiliated with the company, is in charge of the new department.

Marshfield, Wis.—Fire was discovered on July 21 in one of the feed conveyors connected with a grinding machine at the plant of the Marshfield Milling Co. Prompt action by the mill employees kept the fire under control until the arrival of the fire department.

Manitowoc, Wis.—William Rahr, recently admitted to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade (as reported in the June 28 Journals), has equipped his office with quotation board and ticker service and will act as correspondent for the Bartlett Frazier Co.

Superior, Wis.—Eugene E. Kernan, chief inspector of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission, died July 23, while driving his automobile, death being due to a heart attack. Passing motorists found him slumped over his wheel. Mr. Kernan, who was 51 years of age, had been in the employ of the commission for 25 years, the last four of which he was chief inspector. He is survived by his wife, four sons and two daughters.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Our plant located at 639 S. 29th St., which was originally a malt house with elevator facilities and which has been used by us the past 12 years for the storage and handling of grain, is being reconditioned to again permit the manufacture of malt. This particular plant will be utilized for this purpose only, but we will continue doing a general grain shipping business from our other plant located in this city at 1434 N. Commerce St., also from our Port Washington, Wis., elevator.—The Riebs Co., by Arthur J. Riebs.

Superior, Wis.—In a special legislative investigating com'te's report, on July 19, the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission was charged with inefficiency, engaging in politics, favoritism and disregard of economy. The report was based on a series of hearings conducted in this city by the com'te, which said in its report: "It appears that the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission is not now functioning in an efficient manner, due primarily to the fact that all of its activities are colored and dominated by politics. So long as this is true the Grain Commission will act as a deterrent rather than as an inducement to the shipment of grain to Superior. There is some danger also that the Federal Government will take over all of the inspection of grain and that this function will be lost to the state." One of the members of the com'te dissented from the majority opinion and received consent of the senate to file his opinion at a later date.

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Watertown, Wis.—At a meeting of the National Rye Millers Ass'n, held here July 15, officers were elected as follows: Pres., K. L. Burns, of this city; vice-pres., Howard Files, of Minneapolis; sec'y-treas., George Haynes, of New Ulm, Minn.

## TEXAS

Ft. Worth, Tex.—We will probably hold our meeting to form our code on Aug. 11 and 12.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—A new wholesale feed concern has been organized here, known as the H. T. Bibb Co., Inc., dealing in cottonseed cake, meal and hulls besides handling a full line of feeds and flour.

Port Arthur, Tex.—Started back on the job Aug. 1 following motor accident as recently reported in your columns. Feel fine, but still have the cast on and will have to wear it for another month.—Phil A. Grotevant, supt., K. C. S. Elevator.

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**E. M. Rogers Co.**

*A Real Brokers and Consignment House*

**Brackett Grain Co.**

*Strictly Brokerage and Consignments*

**Rosenbaum Grain Corporation**

*Futures, Storage, Merchandising*

**The Ft. Worth Elv. & Whsg. Co.**

*Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments*

Spearman, Tex.—Frank Harding's elevator burned on July 18, together with its contents.

Comfort, Tex.—The writer and S. J. Rees are installing at this point a 25-barrel flour mill, together with a complete feed grinding and mixing plant. Custom grinding and mixing will also be done and feed of all kinds, also stock and poultry minerals, will be handled.—M. K. Hood.

Perryton, Tex.—A cyclonic wind struck this town on July 14, at 3:30 in the afternoon, darkness fell and the crash of buildings was heard all about town. One of the large storage tanks of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. was flattened, and another one caved in on one side by something that struck it. A string of boxcars standing in front of the elevator was rolled down the track about a mile and derailed when it struck other cars.

## WYOMING

Wheatland, Wyo.—A. D. Persson is installing a Blue Streak Hammer Mill at his elevator.

Hawk Springs, Wyo.—The Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator that burned in June, as reported in the Journals, is to be rebuilt soon, it is reported.

## Elevator Wrecked by Wind

All parts of the city of Perryton, Tex., were damaged by a windstorm at 3:30 p. m., July 14. Two black clouds coming out of the north at angles to each other clashed a mile north of the city. For five miles around barns and small buildings were demolished. Nearly all of the small residences in town had their roofs taken off.

The grain elevators of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elevator Corporation and the Ellis Grain Co. did not escape.

One of the steel tanks of the Wheat Pool Elevator collapsed under the blow of a heavy loading pier beside the railroad track. The steel tank on the other side of the house was blown 100 ft. away and flattened on the ground as shown in the engraving herewith, for the photo of which we are indebted to A. Scott Thomson of the Texas Millers Mutual.

The wrecked tanks were of bolted steel plates, 27 ft. in diameter and 56 ft. high, each having a hopper-bottomed concrete foundation. Their capacity was 27,000 bus. each.

The wood working house was well built of cribbing, its 17 bins having storage for 71,000 bus. The structure, 29x49½x58 to plate, standing on a concrete foundation, was covered with corrugated iron.

The Ellis elevator as is shown in the engraving has lost its true perpendicular lines.

Dubuque, Ia.—A branch will be established here by the Northern Field Seed Co., of Winona, Minn. J. B. Leveille, vice pres., will be in charge.

## New Concrete Working House at Winfield, Kan.

After the fire of Jan. 8, the second in three years, the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. decided to rebuild its elevator at Winfield, Kan., of fireproof reinforced concrete.

Besides the mill, which was not damaged in the fire, the company now has two steel bins of 35,000 bus. capacity each, four concrete tanks each having a capacity of 50,000 bus., and the new working house of 60,000 bus. capacity.

The tanks are filled from a 16-in. steel screw conveyor which extends from the new house across the steel tanks on a self-supporting steel bridge.

The new working house includes two bins 17 ft. in diameter, 116 ft. high, two other bins over the driveway and four bins over the work room. The tanks and bins are surmounted by a cupola 15x27x22 ft. Attached is the concrete engine room housing a 100-h.p. engine using natural gas.

The equipment includes two elevator legs with steel casing, heads and boots, two 10-in. telescoping trolley spouts from elevator heads, a 2,000-bu. Eureka Receiving Separator in the work room, 2,500-bu. hopper scale with 24-in. hopper valve, and a modern truck lift.

The head pulleys in the elevators are 72x14 in., carrying 13-in., 6-ply rubber belts with 12x7 D. P. cups. The trolley spouts discharge either into the scale or thru a by-pass to the storage tanks.

From the engine power is transmitted to the cupola line shaft by an 8-in. double leather belt having a center distance of 110 ft. vertical, the speed reduction for the head drives being effected by internal gears.

A hand power manlift is provided.

The stands of elevators, trolley spouts, all steel spouting from bins, internal gears and supporting members for the head drives, turn-head spout and hopper valve were furnished by the J. B. Ehram & Sons Mfg. Co., and the working house was erected by Chalmers & Borton.

See outside front cover page for illustration.

## Code Meetings at Kansas City and Minneapolis

Grain exchange representatives met at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 2 to formulate a code for the brokerage firms embodying the principles outlined on the front cover page of the Grain and Feed Journals for July 26.

The grain commission merchants of Kansas City met Aug. 1 for the same purpose, and appointed a com'te consisting of Stanley Christopher, W. C. Goffe, Paul Bartlett, E. C. Meserve, Jr., and J. J. Kraetli to take up the questions with the members of the Board.



Wind Wrecked One Grain Storage Plant and Bent Another at Perryton, Tex., recently.



# Field Seeds

**Ft. Branch, Ind.**—Herbert Martin, manager of the Princeton branch of the McCarty Seed Co. died recently of heart trouble, aged 37 years.

**Lansing, Mich.**—Roscoe J. Carl & Co. have remodeled a building and installed seed cleaning and handling equipment for a wholesale and retail business.

**Toledo, O.**—Fred S. Emmett has established the National Seed Laboratory in the Board of Trade building to do commercial seed testing and certification.

**The American Seed Trade Ass'n's** com'tee on code of fair competition is composed of L. M. King, Arthur B. Clark, Leonard H. Vaughan, Julian P. Bowen and Geo. S. Hutchinson.

**Denver, Colo.**—Henry G. Mundhenk, sec'y of the Denver Grain Exchange, has been elected sec'y of the newly organized National Bean Dealers Council to handle work on the code.

**Rome, Ga.**—The Murphy-Harris Co. has engaged in the seed and feed business, handling a full line of field and garden seeds. The partners have been identified, one with the Ralston Purina Co. and the other with the Lester Seed & Feed Co.

**Seed Imports** during July included 724,000 lbs. hairy vetch, 123,400 lbs. rough stalked meadow grass, 132,000 lbs. spring vetch and 111,500 lbs. white clover; against 230,700 lbs. hairy vetch, no meadow grass, no spring vetch and no white clover in July, 1932, as reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry.

**Des Moines, Ia.**—Cash prizes amounting to \$1,875 are offered by the state fair Aug. 23 to Sept. 1 for the best exhibits of seeds, grains, grasses and forage by counties. The threshed grain seeds, fruits, vegetables, etc., will be arranged on shelves, and under the state fair regulations, all articles exhibited must have been produced in the county during 1933 with the exception of corn, clover seed, millet seed and soy bean seed, which may be the product of 1932.

## Changes in Seed Verification Service

Effective Aug. 1 the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture will increase the charge for its verified origin service to seed dealers from 2c to 3c per 100 lbs.

Seedsmen who have registered for alfalfa or red clover verification may apply for any other kinds of seed by paying a fee of \$25 and the inspector's traveling expenses, application to be filed by Sept. 1.

Alfalfa seed certification will be limited to three states.

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

#### CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

#### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

#### KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

#### MEMPHIS, TENN.

Russell-Heckle Seed Co., carlot buyers-sellers field seeds.

#### PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

#### PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

#### SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

## Marketing Agreement for Growers and Crushers of Flaxseed

J. D. Craig, of Buffalo, and Whitney H. Eastman representing the National Linseed Oil Mfrs. Ass'n; Jas. Milloy, sec'y, representing the Flax Institute, Minneapolis, and G. G. Sward, representing the American Paint & Varnish Mfrs. Ass'n, conferred with the A. A. A. at Washington Aug. 2 on a tentative marketing agreement, offering the following resolution:

**WHEREAS:** Flaxseed, the raw material from which linseed oil is derived, is now a basic agricultural crop and competes with wheat for farm acreage; and

**WHEREAS:** The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is engaged in a program of wheat acreage reduction, thereby making available millions of acres which could be utilized in the growing of flaxseed; and

**WHEREAS:** The costs of production of flaxseed and of wheat are approximately the same per acre and the yield of flaxseed per acre is approximately half that of wheat, there should be maintained a relative price relationship on approximately that basis; and

**WHEREAS:** If a proper relationship between flaxseed and wheat prices is not maintained there would be abnormal shifts from flaxseed production to wheat or even from wheat to flaxseed, thereby either adversely affecting the program worked out to regulate wheat production or endangering the continuance of a cultivation of flaxseed in the United States; be it therefore

**RESOLVED:** That it is essential that the control of the flaxseed crushing industry be established with the view of maintaining the proper relationship between wheat acreage and flaxseed acreage and a proper relationship between flaxseed and wheat prices.

The United States produces approximately one half of its domestic requirement of about 40 million bushels annually. The remaining half is imported principally from Argentina, with some coming from Canada. About half the flaxseed crushers are located in or near the domestic producing areas in the North Central States; the others are on the Atlantic seaboard and get their supply principally from Argentina.

The men at the conference expressed the belief that an increase in the present duties on flax might throw the present industrial arrangement seriously out of balance and either cause the Atlantic crushing plants to close or to pay a heavy freight rate on seed from the inland domestic sources.

## Seed Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during July compared with July, 1932, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
<b>FLAXSEED</b>				
Chicago .....		83,000		
Duluth .....	124,189	92,738	142,781	122,699
Superior .....	7,531	26,061	26,178	51,949
<b>KAFIR AND MILO</b>				
Ft. Worth .....	3,600			
Hutchinson .....	16,900	22,100		
Kansas City .....	119,000	70,000	112,000	135,800
Wichita .....	1,300	11,700	1,300	3,900
<b>CANE SEED</b>				
Hutchinson .....	1,300			
Kansas City .....	4,600		31,050	6,900
<b>SORGHUMS</b>				
Ft. Worth .....	210,000	138,600	532,000	39,200
New Orleans .....	2,800	2,800		
<b>CLOVER</b>				
Chicago, lbs. ....	144,000	313,000	110,000	30,000
Milwaukee, lbs. ....	64,025	22,130		30,000
<b>TIMOTHY</b>				
Chicago, lbs. ....	453,000	197,000	386,000	195,000
Milwaukee, lbs. ....	30,000	34,350	150,920	

## Save Old Oats for Seed

Reports from the oat belt are that the oats from the current crop are generally of poor quality, especially in the great north-central region where the bulk of the crop is produced. The seed-oat situation may be serious in some sections next spring, say the specialists. Consequently it is suggested that dealers who still have old oats from the 1932 harvest may find it good business to hold these oats, either for their own patrons or for shipment as seed oats. The harvest this year has been so poor that in many areas there will be a shortage of satisfactory seed of adapted varieties. Good quality seed from the 1932 crop undoubtedly will be in strong demand for seed.

## Wisconsin Seedmen's Conference

At the annual meeting of the seedsmen of Wisconsin held at the Hotel Charles, Marshfield, Wis., under the auspices of the seed and weed control division of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Henry Lunz of Madison, chief inspector, acted as chairman, calling on Professor Geo. Mortimer to tell of sudan grass and its uses. He recommended that the rate of seeding of sudan be raised to 35 pounds per acre.

**PROFESSOR BRIGGS** gave valuable information on the varieties of soybeans and time of planting.

**MR. LUNZ** called attention to complaints of sweet clover mixture in alfalfa seed; and it was explained how careful the seedsmen are to avoid this, by B. Rendenbach and M. L. Kellner of Milwaukee.

It was explained that sweet clover will be found in alfalfa seed if the growers are not careful to kill the sweet clover seed and seedlings before planting the alfalfa.

**G. W. SPEARS**, Wyocena, argued for correct labeling of seed as a protection to seller and buyer.

**F. E. PARKER**, Fennimore, told how he handled seed grain.

**E. D. HOLDEN**, sec'y of the Wisconsin Exp. Sta., reported that no variety of lespedeza had been found valuable in Wisconsin.

The visitors spent the latter part of the day inspecting the Branch Station farm, where the development of hybrid corn was explained.

**Cotton bags** in the hands of mills became subject to the processing tax Aug. 1. The bag companies will furnish tables showing the amount of the tax on each size of bag for the amount of cotton contained therein. The handkerchief in your pocket has not been taxed.

**Eleven corn products** manufacturers reported a grind during May of 8,800,000 bus., the largest volume of business handled in any one month. The April grind, 7,000,000 bus., was over 50% in excess of the April grind last year, as reported to the Corn Industries Research Foundation.

**Wheat** in the United States is being held too high for export and the natural outlet of the Pacific Northwest surplus being for export Geo. N. Peek, wheat administrator, has been appealed to for assistance in exporting wheat, by using part of the processing tax to pay the loss on exports. Otherwise the surplus must move east by rail at heavy freight cost.

**CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.**  
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.  
**GRAIN**  
**Clover and Timothy Seeds**  
GET IN TOUCH WITH US



## Patents Granted

**1,917,636. Corn Sheller.** Arthur B. Dieterich, East Moline, assignor to Deere & Co., Moline, Ill. In a corn sheller, the combination of a frame, journal sleeves supported in the frame, a rotating beater journaled in said sleeves, a rag iron supported closely encircling beater and also journaled on sleeves, and means frictionally held in position on frame for adjusting the position of support.

**1,915,259. Magnetic Separator.** Harold W. Harmon, Wauwatosa, assignor to Magnetic Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. The combination with a chute having a tiltable trap door forming a portion of its bottom, of means for magnetically actuating said trap door to closed position, said means comprising a magnetic separator adapted in the closed position of the door to retain magnetic material traversing the chute, and means adapted upon de-energization of the separator to open the door whereby to release therefrom magnetic material trapped by the separator, the door having its discharge portion at its upper end and the end being downwardly tiltable.

**1,915,939. Conveyor Chain.** Oscar M. Lund, Chicago, assignor to Samuel Olson & Co., Chicago, Ill. A chain link comprising a web with side flanges, said flanges being longitudinally slotted, and the link having an extension at one end formed with laterally projecting trunnion-like portions to engage the slots of the next adjacent link, the extension including a yoke with a curved inward-facing surface, and the opposite end of the link having an integrally formed pivot post disposed between the side flanges with clearance between the post and the flanges to accommodate portions of the yoke of the next adjacent link when interconnected with the first by engagement with the post.

**1,916,344. Car Liner.** Carl A. Thoms and Jas. M. Smith, Shelbyville, assignors to Kennedy Car Liner & Bag Co., Shelbyville, Ind. A car liner section formed of two sheets of paper or other fabric flimsy in view of its extent, folded to form a base, side and end walls, the base and wall sheets being lapped to provide reinforcement where the floor and walls of a car meet, half of the reinforcing lapping being adapted to extend along a side and an end of a car and half adapted to extend along the floor adjacent the side and end, the end wall being miter creased from the common corner of the base, side and end walls, to fold in between the base and side wall, the miter crease reinforcing the end wall by defining a dihedral angle in end wall of increasing magnitude as liner is opened up and persisting until walls have assumed substantially perpendicular relation.

**1,916,190. Feed Mill.** Marvin D. Bowerman, Celeste, Tex. A machine comprising a framework having a container for holding material to be treated; said container having a foraminous bottom and a cover; a shaft traversing the container, said shaft having a fly wheel mounted thereon and carrying a revoluble cutting knife; a stationary cutting knife mounted within said container and near the point where material is fed into said container, the stationary cutter arranged so as to co-act with the revoluble knife; a plurality of disks mounted in spaced relation on the shaft, a plurality of beater elements mounted in spaced radial relation on said disks, a plurality of rods traversing the disks, spacer means, and beaters; a pulley mounted on shaft outside the container for connection with a drive means and an opening in the framework for feeding the material to the knives and beaters.

**1,914,459. Feed Mixer.** Frank Joy Reider and Ora Jay Kaetzel, Bowling Green, O. In a feed mixing apparatus, a closed receptacle having feed and liquid inlets adjacent one end and an outlet for the finished product adjacent the opposite end, a rotatable shaft mounted in the receptacle, a feed advancing member on the shaft beneath the feed inlet, mixing arms on the shaft between advancing member and the outlet, liquid inlet extending into casing between the advancing member and next adjacent arm and terminating adjacent the shaft, a pivotally mounted feed retarding gate for the outlet disposed transversely across the axis of the shaft, an arm connected to gate, and an adjustable member on the arm whereby to regulate and retard the movement of the mixture past the mixing arms and thru the outlet.

## Supply Trade

**Richmond, Ind.**—Emil R. Draver, inventor of many industrial devices, including the Draver percentage feeder, died July 27.

**Topeka, Kan.**—It is our supposition that business, at least up until the disastrous grain market crash, had a tendency to look up. We have sold a great many belts and grain legs, getting the elevators ready for the wheat harvest. This applies especially to the north-eastern part of Kansas.—E. F. Ernest, Ernest Eng. Co.

Since so few competitors will stick to a policy of steady plugging on selling, or to a policy of steady continuity in advertising, think what an advantage the advertiser has who will stick to steady repetition and reiteration.

**Cheadle Heath, Stockport, Eng.**—Reform Patent Automatic Weighing Machines, manufactured by Henry Simon Ltd., are illustrated and described in detail in literature which the company will send to Journal readers who write in requesting it.

**Frank W. Peek, Jr.**, chief engineer of the Pittsfield, Mass., works of the General Electric Co. and one of the company's specialists in high-voltage work, was killed July 26 when his automobile was struck by a train near Gascones, Canada. Mr. Peek lived about one hour after the crash; Mrs. Peek, who was with him on a vacation trip, was only slightly injured. Mr. Peek was probably best known, both to the electrical engineering profession and the public, by his work in the field of lightning research.

## From Abroad

**Victoria, Australia**, proposes a state-owned elevator system, according to American Consul J. W. Dye at Melbourne. The project contemplates more than 150 country elevators in addition to port facilities.

Elevators are to be built in the country and the elevators at Braila and Constanza are to be enlarged by the Roumanian government with a credit of 300,000,000 lei. Evidently Roumania expects the reduction in U. S. acreage to increase the foreign demand for its wheat.

France began exporting wheat July 26 under the new law granting exporters a bounty.

## Old Law Endangers Reduction

An old law discovered by officials endangers the entire crop production control program of the agricultural adjustment plan, it is revealed by Washington officials. This law provides that where some individual is in debt to the Government and the debt is due, the Government may deduct the amount of this debt from any payment which may be made by the Government to that individual.

Application of this law would go direct to the core of the acreage control campaign. It would provide that out of hundreds of millions of dollars of benefit payments being made or to be distributed to farmers, a large slice would be held back by the Government to pay off loans made to farmers delinquent for as much as ten years on feed and crop production loans.

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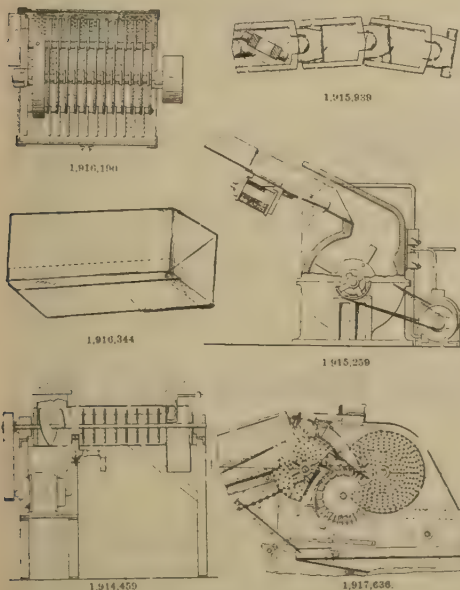
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## Grain Carriers

Vessel rates on grain from Chicago to Buffalo have been reduced to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  and  $1\frac{3}{8}$  cents.

A shipment of 225,000 bus. of wheat that had moved all the way by water was received recently at Halifax, from Ft. William.

Loadings of grain and grain products for the week ending July 15 as reported by the American Ry. Ass'n were 51,389 cars, against 42,227 a year ago.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has denied the petition of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co. for a rehearing of the coal weight tolerance rule.

Railroad Co-ordinator Eastman has appointed a staff of assistants whose salaries total \$199,200 annually. The Western, Eastern and Southern regional directors each receive \$15,000.

Stockton, Cal.—Local port officials are objecting to the proposed lower rates on grain from the Sacramento valley to San Francisco and from the San Joaquin valley to Los Angeles, unless Stockton also is granted a differential.

The Texas Railroad Commission has authorized corn rates on corn chops, oat chops, corn meal, oat dust, oat hulls, grain sorghums, chops, barley chops, hominy feeds, rye chops, crimped barley, crimped oats, crushed oats intra-state movement.

Washington, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission on Aug. 5 refused to order the general reduction in freight rates, declaring that "if rates in general were lowered as much as ten per cent the net revenue in the near future would probably fall short of meeting fixed charges. The existing general level of freight rates, excluding emergency surcharges which will expire Sept. 30, is more than 20 per cent below that of 1920 and more than 10 per cent below that immediately following the general reduction of 10 per cent made in 1922." Suggestion was made to the railroads that they consider revising their grain rates now in issue before the Commission in another general proceeding.

## Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 25286, Mid-West Steel Products Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By division 3. Dismissed. Rates, sheet-steel grain bins, K. D., Mansfield, O., to Scott City and Garden City, Kan., Bridgeport, Neb., and Enid, Okla., not unreasonable.

No. 25434, Sharp Grain Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By Examiner Paul R. Naefe. Rates, cane and sorghum seed, in straight or mixed carloads, points in Kansas to Dallas and Fort Worth, Tex., there transited and forwarded to destinations in Texas, not unreasonable. Rates, like traffic, points in Kansas to Dallas and Fort Worth, proposed to be found inapplicable. Proposed to be found that the applicable rates were combinations over the routes of movement and that they were not unreasonable. Reparation proposed.

The Commission has authorized the Michigan Central to publish, on five days' notice, a rate of 18.5 cents on soy beans from Dearborn, Mich., to Decatur, Ill. The beans were purchased by the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. It was assumed that the elevator in which they were stored at Dearborn, Mich., was within the switching limits of Detroit, Mich., and that the Wabash could handle the traffic. It was found, however, that the elevator was not in the Detroit district, hence the application of the Michigan Central.

No. 25457, Goldcamp Mill Co., Inc., v. A. C. & Y. By division 2. Rates, grain, points in central territory in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, and Wisconsin milled in transit at Ironton, O., and forwarded as products to destinations in trunk line territory in Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky on the lines of the Norfolk & Western and the Virginian, unreasonable to the extent they may exceed sixth class rates prescribed in the Eastern Class Rate Investigation from and to the same points applicable by way of Ironton. New rates to be

made effective not later than October 26. Rates to points on the Chesapeake & Ohio, not unreasonable.

No. 26087, Ft. Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, Ft. Worth, Tex., vs. M.-K.-T. Rates and charges in violation sections 1 and 6, cottonseed cake, meal, hulls, and/or cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls mixed (and other commodities which are not allowed to move in mixed carloads under the lawfully published tariffs carrying the rates and mixed carload provisions). Asks application of the lawfully published less than carload rates from Texas transit points to Texas destinations when commodities described are shipped as such in mixed carloads with grain and/or grain products of interstate, or mixed state and interstate, origin or destination, and that the weight of such less than carload shipments be not counted in making up the carload minimum weight, and application on the same non-transit commodities the published carload rates only when shipped in carloads and application on said commodities and on grain and grain products only such carload provisions and minimum carload weights thereon as are authorized in the governing rate tariff lawfully on file with the Commission.

## Hoch-Smith Chicago Hearing

Chicago, Ill.—Clarence E. Day, representing the Southern Pacific at the Hoch-Smith grain hearing supported the charging of a differential over the wheat rates on the movement of flour to the Pacific Coast. W. B. Lathrop of Kansas City said that the rate-break principle, so far as the basic rate adjustment was concerned, was important as an aid to orderly marketing, but insisted that there must be exceptions to its application. He asked that transit under proportional rates be continued. He alleged discrimination against Hutchinson, Kan., said to result from the operation of transit and substitution of billing thereunder. It was his position that the outbound rate from the market was of greater importance in determining the market price than the inbound rate, and he argued that it was not customary to pay premiums for so-called favorable billing on the arrival of wheat at the market.

C. B. Steward, sec'y of the Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation, said that the invasion of trucks into the transportation of grain had served to reduce the price received by the farmer. As he explained it, the country elevator handling charge depended on the volume of business it received. The truck took business away from the country elevator, carrying the grain around it, necessitating a higher handling charge than otherwise would obtain.

A. McKinley, sec'y of the Omaha Elevator Co., refuted the argument by the Kansas City representatives that Omaha was higher on corn than Kansas City, by the amount of the freight rate, showing that Omaha was sometimes higher and sometimes lower.

S. P. Mason, pres. of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, favored the principle of proportional rates, particularly objecting to a suggestion to cancel the proportional rates between Sioux City and Omaha. Transit, he thought, might be permitted under the proportional rates in some instances, but that should be limited in such a way as to apply only in the line of the principal movement. Otherwise, he held, transit had a tendency to break down the rate structure.

J. C. Mullaney testified as did Mr. Mason. John Kuhn, traffic commissioner of the Omaha Grain Exchange, opposed the proposal introduced by Mr. Scott that the rates from the Omaha market to the southeast and south break over the Kansas City market. Distance, he insisted, should not be controlling in the adjustment, but, rather, the commercial situation. There was no more reason, he said, for penalizing the Omaha market the full amount of its distance to Kansas City, by breaking the rate, than there would be for doing the same thing in connection with many of the circuitous routes by which rates applied no higher than via the direct routes.

Shipments of malt from Milwaukee amounted to 691,600 bus. in July, against 140,000 bus. in July, 1932.

## Pegging Prices

"Pegged Prices," a minimum below which grains cannot sell, has been decreed by the Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, until Aug. 15th.

The daily fluctuations are limited to 5 cents on wheat, rye and barley, 4 cents on corn, and 3 cents on oats from the close of the previous day. It is to be regretted that any limitations whatsoever had to be placed against the freedom of trade in future contracts. The fundamentals of the futures market are deep seated in freedom of action. All of the hazards of nature, and ambitions and errors of man, are constructive elements in the futures contract. The difference between a cash purchase and a futures purchase is the risk involved. When the limitations of 5 cents were imposed the market immediately began to gasp for breath, and the peg price became a necessity. They should continue as long as the fluctuation limitations continue.—E. L. Southworth & Co., Inc.



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J. J. MULLANEY GRAIN CO.  
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Hess Drier Co. of Canada Ltd.

68 Higgins Ave.

Winnipeg, Man.



# Feedstuffs

The grinding of wheat by millers or feed dealers for feed does not require the payment of the processing tax.

**Albany, N. Y.**—In Bulletin 273 the State Department of Agriculture and Markets gives a list of the brands of concentrated commercial feedstuffs registered for 1933. Analyses of samples collected are given in Bulletin 270.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—Trade in millfeed futures came to a virtual standstill July 27 owing to the range limit of \$1 on prices imposed July 25 by the directors of the Board of Trade. Holders were unwilling to sell at the limit bid.

**Yreka, Cal.**—The Yreka Feed & Seed Co. has been formed by F. S. Barr and J. L. Whitehouse to do a wholesale and retail feed and seed business. Mr. Barr was for a number of years with the Mutual Mill & Seed Co., of Medford, Ore.

**E. C. Dreyer**, chairman of the grain products com'te of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, has called a meeting of members of that body interested in the feed trade at 10 a. m., Aug. 10, at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, to work out a code in co-operation with the code com'te of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

**Ellensburg, Wash.**—The Ellensburg Milling Co. has employed Judge W. M. Coats as superintendent of feed formulas and to have charge of the service department of the mill. Mr. Coats is one of 12 nationally known poultry judges; and Manager Ray Jamison is pleased to offer his services to patrons of the mill.

Fine grinding of oat hulls does not put digestible protein into the feed. Fine grinding likewise is unnecessary for many feeds that are easily handled by the stomach of the farm animal. The elevator operator who grinds feed for the trade can increase the capacity of his mill and also his profits by discouraging this expensive fad for fine grinding.

A protest against restrictions on the shipment of blackstrap molasses has been made by the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n. L. F. Brown, sec'y, points out that the restrictions advocated by the sugar companies would permit the importation of only 21,751,500 gallons annually, which, with the domestic production of 25,000,000 gallons, would fall short of meeting the demand for 100,000,000 from the feed manufacturers.

The lamb crop for the United States of 28,998,000 head was about 2½ per cent or 700,000 head smaller than the 1932 crop, according to the report issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The 1933 crop was the smallest since 1929 and was over 3 million head smaller than the record 1931 crop. The

estimated number of breeding ewes 1 year old and over on January 1 this year was about 500,000 head smaller than the number on January 1, 1932.

This summer early cut alfalfa which had been rained on (.15 inches) contained more crude protein than late cut alfalfa cured in ideal weather, the percentage being 15.43% and 13.72% respectively. In Utah experiments (1893-98) steers fed early cut alfalfa needed only 16.82 pounds of dry matter (in their hay) for 1 pound of gain, whereas it required 22.07 pounds with medium cut alfalfa and 28.02 pounds with that cut late.—H. C. Rather, professor of Farm Crops, Michigan State College.

## He Who Serves Best, Profits Most

It is most encouraging to inspect the records of F. B. Griffin, manager of the Elida, Ohio, Farmers Equity Exchange. His "recap" book, which gives him an analysis of his business every 10 days, tells a bright story about maintaining volume of business thru the depressing circumstances in spite of a flock of hammer mills on wheels that have been scurrying about his territory looking for grinding jobs.

The May, 1933, volume of grinding was \$202.06. This compares with \$209.94 for the same month in 1932; \$242.63 in 1931; \$132.75 in 1930; and \$99.86 in 1929.

Millfeed sales in May, 1933, were \$1,353.40. Sales the same month in previous years amounted to \$912.25 in 1932; \$1,289.12 in 1931; and \$1,176.23 in 1930.

"There is no secret about it," says Mr. Griffin. "In 1929 we were grinding with a small, inefficient grinder. We installed a large hammer mill that would grind the way farmers wanted grinding done. Likewise we put in an oat huller, a set of oat rolls, a dry feed mixer, and a molasses mixer. We stocked our warehouse with feed ingredients. We put ourselves in a position to give the farmers whatever they wanted, then went after the trade.

"Putting in new machinery in 1930 and the succeeding years did not look like a good investment. But we invested, and it has proven profitable. The farmers demanded good service, and came to us because we could give it to them.

"Of course feed ingredients have been low priced. But that doesn't alter the benefits of grinding and of balancing feeds. The farmers realize this.

"No small share of our business has been gasoline and oil. We installed a bulk gasoline and oil station. Mennonites have a habit of sticking together. But they also recognize good grinding. Our grinding volume has been maintained in spite of one of the group in this territory owning and operating a portable grinder, but first we had to put in the equipment that would do a good job of grinding, instead of simply a satisfactory one."

## Feed Manufacturers Code Com'te

R. M. Field, executive vice pres. of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, has made a flying trip to eastern points, visiting Memphis and St. Louis on his return, gathering information for the preparation of a code.

Aug. 9 and 10 a special meeting will be held at the Union League Club, Chicago, by the Ass'n's code com'te consisting of A. F. Seay, St. Louis; H. L. McGeorge, Memphis; H. L. Hammond, Boston; Geo. Albers, Seattle, and J. A. McConnell, Buffalo.

## Texas Will Plow Up 3,000,000,000 Lbs. Feed

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 3.—The plowing up of approximately three million bales of growing cotton means a reduction of approximately one thousand pounds of feed (meal and hulls) to each bale destroyed, which will have to be replaced by other feeds, and that from a very depleted crop. This will ultimately have quite an effect on the supply, and should be reflected in the price of all cereals and feeds. Wheat, oats and corn are all very short in Texas, and Texas will have to purchase large quantities of feeds from other territories.—A. S. Lewis.

Borrowing of \$30,000,000 by Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace from a syndicate headed by the Chase National Bank and the Guaranty Trust Co. at 2 and 2½% for 45 and 90 days calls attention to the 4% rate he would have had to pay the R. F. C., altho the U. S. Treasury has paid as low as 0.4 of one per cent, the market for its paper being stimulated by federal reserve bank buying.

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## Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton of standard bran and gray shorts for September delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
June 10.....	12.00	15.45	10.55	14.25
June 17.....	11.90	15.40	10.35	13.75
June 24.....	13.40	17.00	12.25	16.55
July 1.....	16.75	20.50	15.60	19.40
July 8.....	17.50	20.50	16.20	20.30
July 15.....	20.25	23.50	18.70	21.90
July 22.....	Closed.		Closed.	
July 29.....	18.70	21.85	16.50	20.00
Aug. 5.....	17.60	21.25	15.70	19.45



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,

Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts

ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS



## Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Dehydrated alfalfa is about 16 times as high in vitamin A content as yellow corn. This is one reason it is so highly recommended in poultry rations.

A hen that had produced a brood of chickens annually for 17 years died recently aged 18 years. The bird had produced about 3,000 eggs for the owner, Jacob Steinberger of Woodruff, Wis. She earned a rest.

**Waterloo, Ia.**—The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed a complaint against D. J. Walker and Grace H. Walker, Waterloo, trading as Walker Remedy Co., in a matter involving the advertisement of remedies for diseases of poultry.

### Fish Oils as a Source of Vitamin D

By J. S. CARVER, A. BRUNSTAD, J. L. ST. JOHN, F. W. FRASIER, and WM. ATHOW

The purpose of the experiments at Washington State College reported here was to determine the levels of the several fish oils that should be fed to growing chicks to afford complete protection from rickets. Part 1 consists of two biological assays for vitamin D of California sardine oil, British Columbia pilchard oil, and concentrated cod liver oil. Two experiments were conducted to determine the required levels of sardine oil, as a source of vitamin D, for growing chicks fed various amounts of calcium and phosphorus in their rations.

The production of fish oils on the Pacific Coast of the United States for 1931 was 3,916,336 gallons of California sardine oil, 250,871 gallons of salmon oil, and 15,939 gallons of tuna oil; 2,551,914 gallons of pilchard oil were produced on the Canadian Pacific Coast, while the production of cod and cod liver oil in the United States was 95,809 gallons. These oils vary greatly in analysis and vitamin D content, but many of the better grades of these fish oils have been found to contain considerable quantities of vitamin D.

The following summary is based on the results of work with 60 lots totalling 980 individual chicks. The results secured in these experiments which were conducted under controlled laboratory conditions, in many instances involved an exact mineral and oil content of the feed, which is likely to be impossible to duplicate under commercial feed mixing operations.

1. Of the several samples of sardine oil and pilchard oil tested on the W. S. C. all-mash biological ration, 0.25 and 0.5 per cent levels did not afford the chicks protection from rickets in Assays 1 and 2.

2. In Assay 1, 1 per cent of pilchard oil and sardine oil added to the W. S. C. all-mash biological ration supplied complete protection from rickets.

3. One-eighth of one per cent of concentrated cod liver oil added to the W. S. C. all-mash biological ration in Assay 1 and 2 provided the chicks with protection from rickets.

4. The W. S. C. commercial chick ration with its level of 0.8 to 1 per cent phosphorus does not require the addition of any supplementary mineral containing phosphorus when the meat scrap used in the ration contains from 25 to 30 per cent total ash.

5. The W. S. C. commercial chick ration required the addition of 1 per cent oyster shell flour in Experiments 1 and 2, when the anti-rachitic factor was provided, in order to promote maximum growth and calcification.

6. Excellent results in growth and calcification were secured with a calcium level from 1 to 1.8 per cent and a level of phosphorus between 0.8 and 1 per cent.

7. As a result of Experiments 1 and 2 it appears that the addition of 0.5 per cent of this sample of biologically tested sardine oil to the

total ration prevented the occurrence of rickets, when the ration used in these experiments contained the necessary amounts of calcium and phosphorus.

### Wet Mash Helps in Laying Slump

If the poultry flock has a late-summer laying slump, feed a wet mash, advises Professor L. M. Hurd of the New York state college of agriculture. If skimmilk is available, use it to wet the regular laying mash, or use semi-solid buttermilk at the rate of two pounds to the hundred of mash. The hens should have only what they can eat in twenty minutes. The wet crumbly mash may be fed late in the afternoon, just before the night feeding of grain.

Another plan, he says, is useful when no milk is available. Fill a pail half-full of dry oats and then fill the pail to the top with water. Let the oats stand from one afternoon to the next and then add enough of the regular dry mash to absorb the remaining moisture. Feed the same amount and at the same time as the milk mash.

Wet mash feeding usually begins in late July or in August. Professor Hurd also makes the following suggestions: Make no change in quarters or in the feed mixture; provide an abundance of tender green food; have plenty of fresh water at all times; and do not allow red mites to attack the flock.

The corn-hog conference has forwarded to the Sec'y of Agriculture its suggestions on raising the prices of hogs, by donation to relief agencies, by making low grade hogs into tankage, by making benefit payments to farmers for removing piggy sows from production, by increasing exports or by levying a processing tax on hogs marketed weighing over 235 lbs.

The licensing power of the Agricultural Adjustment Act may be invoked by the Sec'y of Agriculture to make fully operative the provisions of any approved marketing agreement. Licenses will be issued to all parties handling the affected commodity or commodities, whether they are signatories to the agreement or not. Next!

## Cottonseed Meal Liquidation

By J. M. TRENHOLM

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 5.—Trading in the cottonseed meal market during the week has been at a low ebb and in marked contrast with that of previous weeks. Starting off with liquidation in grains a heavy tonnage of meal was liquidated on a basis of the minimum prices established on the 24th which was thought to be largely in the nature of lifting of hedges. However, with the removal of this weight over the market it did not have the effect of creating any particular strength and notwithstanding that minimum limits were removed on the morning of the 1st, the market at the opening declined the full limit of \$1.00 permitted. This loss was regained during the session and in fact a slight advance in the October position was registered at the close.

Enthusiasm has not continued and the market has gradually lost ground on lack of any buying interest of consequence and a disposition on part of longs to unload on any strength. In its effort to better stabilize prices the Board of Directors of the Clearing Ass'n at the close of the market on the 3rd again established a minimum based on the closing prices of the 3rd with daily fluctuations confined to \$1 per ton, specifying that such regulation would remain in force until the 15th and that any modification thereto after that date would be made only after three days' notice to the public. In taking this action the Board felt it was helping to better stabilize prices in line with the wishes of the Administration at Washington.

Consuming demand continued at a good pace early in the week, being mostly for early shipment but tapered off appreciably during the last few days. In the meanwhile mill offerings from the southwest have become more general and have tended to ease the cash situation somewhat.

The cottonseed market continued marking time thruout the week in sympathy with meal and oil with trading at practically a standstill. Pending movement of the actual little incentive has so far been offered to justify any active participation in this market. Closing bids were from \$3.50 to \$4.00 lower than a week ago.

### Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

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## YEAST Increases Feed Sales For Elevators in 37 States...

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Breeders who try out yeast feeds quickly notice the difference in feeding results. Their birds and stock grow faster,

are more fertile and have greater resistance to disease. Egg production and size of eggs are increased and period of production prolonged.

The whole yeast story is told in a very interesting booklet called “Solving the Feeding Problem.” Write for a copy today. It will show you why yeast in your feeds will help you get and hold hundreds of new customers. Northwestern Yeast Company, Department X, 1750 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.



## Fine Grinding a Blunder

By FRANK T. HAMILTON  
Sec'y Northwest Feed Dealers Ass'n

It is nothing but a whim to suppose that the finer feed is ground, up to the point of pulverization, the more digestible it will be or the more efficient it will be from the standpoint of production. Feed mill men who have made the mistake of encouraging fine grinding, and most of them have, should take a different tack and they will save much money that is otherwise wasted in excessive power cost and at the same time give their customers better results.

Partly on account of feed dealers being a little over anxious to please their patrons and partly on account of a serious lack of practical knowledge among feeders as to comparative results from feeding very fine ground or coarser ground grains, there is a popular notion that the finer the grains are ground the better the job of grinding. Feed dealers and feed grinders have encouraged this idea much to the disadvantage of their customers as well as to themselves.

Nothing needs to be pulverized or even ground very fine, except possibly materials for calf meal or pig meal as these meals are generally intended to be used in solution as milk substitutes; or perhaps baby chick mash ingredients—and most chick mashers are too fine.

Many good dairymen have had the experience of having too finely ground dairy rations "dough up" on the mouths of the dairy cows and all good dairy men realize the importance of bulk and porosity of the mass of roughage and grain ration in the several stomachs of the cow, allowing digestive juices to make available all of the feed. Fine ground feed will "dough up" and "pack" in the digestive apparatus of the cow even when sufficient roughage is used and is detrimental if not dangerous.

From elaborate graphs prepared by power companies to show the comparative cost of grinding coarse, medium or fine, I quote the following interesting figures: To grind shelled corn at the rate of 40 bushels per hour on a burr mill it will require 4 h.p. to grind coarse, 9 h.p. to grind medium and 16 h.p. to grind fine—not very fine, just fine. To grind barley at the rate of 40 bushels per hour on a burr mill it will require 5 h.p. to grind coarse, 15 h.p. to grind medium, and 30 h.p. to grind fine. A hammer mill on the barley grind at 40 bushels per hour will grind coarse with 15 h.p., medium with 20 h.p. and fine with 30 h.p. Oats can be ground on a burr mill at the rate of 40 bushels per hour: coarse, 5 h.p.; medium, 20 h.p. and fine, 28 h.p. Wherever the word "fine" is used it does *not* mean pulverized or even very fine. Experiments made at Purdue University Agricultural Station in 1926, 1930 and 1931 to ascertain cost of grinding coarse, medium or fine, show the following amazing comparison, according to printed report:

Cost of Grinding 100 Pounds			
	Fine	Med.	Coarse
Corn and oats for dairy cows .....	56.1c	5.7c	4.1c
Oats for fattening cattle .....	47.0c	13.3c	7.7c
Oats for fattening hogs .....	46.3c	13.5c	8.2c

The spread in cost between fine grinding and medium grinding is startling, to say the least, and probably not fully realized by one feed grinder in a hundred. They all acknowledge it costs more to grind fine than medium, but how many know how much more? And how many will agree on just what is meant by "fine ground?"

Last November we started trading in feed barley. At the end of January we all agreed on a contract that would call for delivery of brewing barley, which is a much higher grade of grain. We submitted our new contract to the department of agriculture for approval. With the new crop about to move we have had no word from the department and can do nothing until they condescend to pass upon this matter, which is routine to them, yet vital to us.—F. L. Schreiner.

## Good Results with Linseed Meal

Linseed oilmeal is a better protein feed than soy beans or soy bean oilmeal for fattening steer calves, judging by the results obtained here during the past year at Iowa State College, where 84 head of steers and 17 heifers were fed out.

Linseed oilmeal, supplementing a ration of shelled corn, corn silage, alfalfa hay, salt and minerals, produced more rapid gains than whole soy beans and soy bean oilmeal. Furthermore, the calves on linseed oilmeal were appraised 35c a hundred higher than the other lot, and they made the largest margin over feed costs of any of the groups fed.

After paying for their feed at the following prices: Corn, 23c a bushel; linseed oilmeal, \$26 a ton; alfalfa hay, \$10 a ton, and corn silage \$3.50 a ton, the calves on the linseed oilmeal ration showed a margin over feed cost (excluding feed saved by the hogs) at \$6.90 each. The lot next closest was fed exactly the same except that the calves got soy bean oilmeal in place of linseed oilmeal. These made \$4.79 each over feed cost, soy bean oilmeal was charged at \$28 a ton.

The tests during the past year had two main objectives: To determine whether whole soy beans can be used profitably, as compared with linseed oilmeal or soy bean oilmeal in fattening calves on the usual corn belt ration, and if they can be, in what quantities they should be fed; second, to find out whether calves can be started on a limited grain ration and later fattened out on full feed with profit. The answer to the latter question has been only partially answered, for two of the three lots started on the limited grain ration are being continued on feed until properly finished.

The lots fed whole soy beans all paid for their feed and showed margins over feed cost per steer ranging from \$1.07 to \$2.70. Soy beans were charged at 60c a bushel.

One lot was fed for five months on soy beans and the last three months on linseed oilmeal. The steers in this group showed a higher degree of finish, were appraised slightly higher and made a larger margin over feed cost than the lots fed soy beans throughout the eight months.

One lot was started on a limited ration of half corn and half oats, along with silage, alfalfa hay, salt, minerals and linseed oilmeal. This lot grew faster, but the selling price

and margin was almost exactly the same as with the lot fed shelled corn throughout. Oats were charged at 14c a bushel.

## Save Corn with Supplements

By Prof. W. B. KRUECK

Where light pigs were fed in dry lot it required 350 lbs. of corn and 36 lbs. of supplement to produce 100 lbs. of pork. Where the same class of pigs were fed on pasture it required 345 lbs. of corn and 20 lbs. of supplement to produce 100 lbs. of pork. This shows that there was very little saving in the amount of corn used when fed upon pasture. However, the hogs did save practically fifty per cent of the supplement that was required in making 100 lbs. of pork, according to Circular No. 395, University of Illinois.

Heavy pigs fed in dry lot required 410 lbs. of corn and 34 lbs. of supplement to produce 100 lbs. of pork, showing that the amount of feed required to produce 100 lbs. of gain increases somewhat as the animal becomes more mature.

With corn advancing in price and feed supplies generally indicating an increased demand, the important thing for the farmer to consider is how much corn he can save by investing in 100 lbs. of good supplement for the feeding of his hogs. According to the Illinois circular, 100 lbs. of good supplement saves 642 lbs. of corn on light pigs when fed in dry lot; 374 lbs. of corn on heavy pigs in dry lot, and 320 lbs. of corn on light pigs on pasture. On this basis, if corn was worth a cent a pound, the farmer could afford to pay at least three cents a pound for good protein supplement with which to supplement his corn, because in addition to saving the corn, the protein supplement will increase the rate of gain and place his hogs upon an earlier market. Furthermore, the feeding of a complete ration involving, of course, the use of good protein supplement will maintain vigor and vitality in his hogs and help build general body resistance to disease.

Under present conditions it will certainly justify a farmer to get out his pencil and figure the desirability of adding some good protein to his farm grains.

Cal A. Ward, pres. of the Kansas Farmers Union, has been employed as special farm assistant and adviser to the wheat administration.

## DREAD-NAUGHT

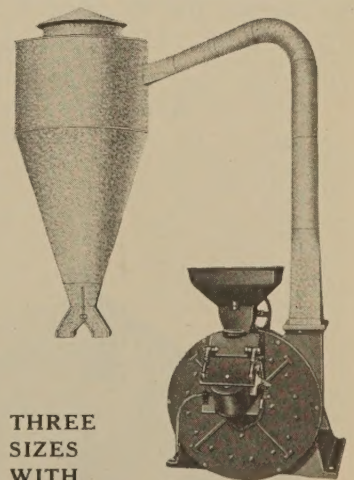
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# Michigan's Newest Elevator and Feed Mill

The newest of the grain and bean handling, and feed grinding and mixing plants in Michigan has just been completed at North Branch by the Wallace & Morley Co., of Bayport, to replace an elevator that burned last May.

The business of the Wallace & Morley Co. at North Branch, managed locally by M. S. Butterfield, falls into four principal divisions, viz: grain handling, bean handling, feed grinding and mixing, farm supplies such as twine, cement, tile and similar items, and coal.

The elevator is of frame construction iron clad, 28x60 feet, with an 8-ft. basement, supporting 18 cribbed overhead bins, high enough above the work floor to allow plenty of room for machinery and the customary business activities of Michigan elevators. The sides and roof are bonded and grounded for lightning protection.

From the working floor to the top of the bins is 36 ft. Above the bins is an 18-ft. cupola. On the west side of the elevator is a switch track of the Grand Trunk Railroad; on the opposite side is a loading and service dock extending the length of the elevator and its warehouses. A roof extends out over platform to protect wagons and trucks being served.

The 18 cribbed bins are supported by a timber frame and extended 18 ft. above their hopped bottoms. Four of the bins are split two ways and two of them are split four ways. One of the quarter-bin spaces is left open for passage of a Sidney manlift. This leaves 27 bins for storage.

The 12 bins in the front part of the elevator are used for handling grain and will hold 17,000 bus. The remaining bins, in the back part of the elevator, are devoted to beans, and have capacity for 8,000 bus.

While the front part of the elevator is devoted to grain handling, and the back part to beans, each division has its own machinery, flexibility of the equipment makes each unit work in conjunction with the other, so all storage bins may be used for either commodity. Two chutes are provided for receiving sacked farm products, which are dumped as they are unloaded on the service platform.

In the grain section of the elevator a leg takes grain from the receiving hopper to the cleaner, another from the cleaner to the hop-

per scale, another elevates the screenings for sacking, and a main leg takes cleaned grain from the hopper scale, elevating it to bins. All legs have heavy iron boots. Belts on the small legs are of canvas, but on the main leg the belt is of rubber and carries 10x5 in. Buffalo buckets. The main leg is run by a 3 h.p. motor, transmitting power thru a geared speed reducer to which the motor is direct connected with a flexible coupling. The three small legs are run from a lineshaft.

Exactly the same set-up of legs, motors and power transmitting machinery operates in the bean section of the elevator, except that the cups on the main bean leg are 8x5 ins., and a 2 h.p. motor runs it.

Machines in the grain division are a 100 bu. hopper scale, and an Eureka No. 5 cleaner. The same kind of scale is used in the bean end, but cleaning is done with a No. 99D cleaner.

FEEDS: The company manufactures its own line of "Rite-Way" poultry feeds at North Branch, including a starting, a growing, and a laying mash.

The Dreadnaught attrition mill that does the grinding is set in the basement, and is served from a chute on the receiving dock. It has a 24 inch grinding head, run by a direct-connected 30 h.p. motor. This motor also runs a Dreadnaught ear corn crusher, set ahead of the grinder. A by-pass is provided so that small grain need not pass thru the crusher on its way to the grinder. In the throat of the grinder is a Dreadnaught, built-in, magnetic separator, designed to fit the needs of the machine and to protect it from tramp iron.

Setting the attrition mill in the basement is made possible by the air system with which it is equipped, eliminating the need for an elevating leg to a garner bin for feeding the grinder, and the need for a leg to elevate meal to a sacking bin.

The head of the grinder is fitted with a series of fan blades that give an added kick to the air-pressure already built up by the operating grinder, sending the meal to a meal collector above the working floor. This arrangement, utilizing existing forces, requires practically no more power than would be needed without the air system. At the same time it cools the meal before dropping it into a 2-way sacker on the working floor, or back thru spouts

into a mixer. The grinder is fitted with chain controls, so that the feed into the mill, and the degree of fineness, may be adjusted from the working floor.

Feed mixing is done with a 1-ton horizontal feed mixer, set near the grinder in the basement. A chute in the floor above it is used for putting in the concentrate ingredients that get thoroughly mixed with ground grain, and a spout from the meal collector, puts ground grain directly into the mixer. An elevator takes the completely mixed feed to a sacking spout on the working floor.

COAL is handled thru a 28x70 ft. coal shed that has 10 bins, 5 of them on each side. From the unloading track, where hopped bottom cars are emptied, an inclined drag lifts the coal to a conveyor just above the bin tops. A mechanical contrivance on this conveyor drops the coal into the proper bin. From the bins the coal is loaded into delivery trucks by hand.

WAREHOUSES: The coal sheds and the 26x74 ft. warehouse back of the elevator, were the only structures saved from the fire. The warehouse joins the elevator and is used for storage of sacked beans, and such supplies as cement, lime, plaster, and other supplies sold to farmers. Installation of a bean picking room in this warehouse is contemplated as a future improvement.

In front of the elevator is a 28x55 ft. warehouse, convenient to the feed grinding unit.

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## What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Linseed meal, cake
Blood, dried	Meat meal, scrap
Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried,	Mineral mixtures
semi-solid	Molasses
Calcium, carbonate,	Oyster shell, crushed
phosphate	Peanut meal
Cocanut oil meal	Peat moss
Cod liver oil	Phosphates, rock
Charcoal	Potassium, chlorid
Commercial feeds	iodide
Corn germ meal	Poultry grits
Cottonseed meal,	Salt
cake	Sardine oil
Feed mixers	Screenings
Feed concentrates	Sesame meal
Feeders for mills	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
Gluten, feed, meal	Vegetable oil
Hammer mills	Yeast for feeding
Iodine	

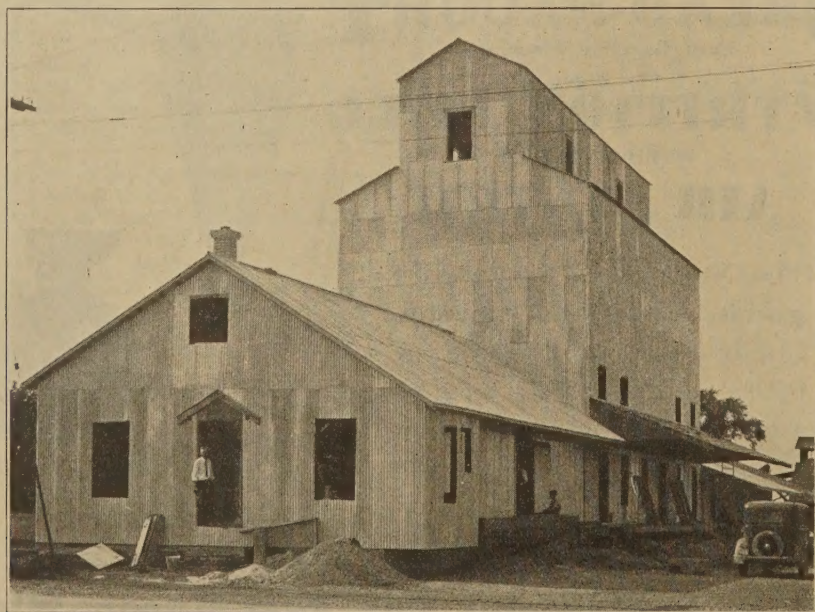
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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Wallace & Morley's Elevator at North Branch, Mich.



This is used for storing mixed feeds, feed ingredients, twine, seeds and similar items.

Twelve feet of the front warehouse is cut-off for office space. The 12x28 ft. office has a bay with windows at the front and sides, to house the beam of a 15-ton truck scale. A counter divides the working space from the customers' space, and a private office is provided for Manager Butterfield.

The Wallace & Morley Co. operates 14 elevators in the Thumb district of Michigan. It buys grain, beans, peas, potatoes, seeds, hay, wool and other farm produce, and sells its own brands of feed at all stations. The North Branch elevator, newest and most modern of its plants, arouses a justifiable pride in the hearts of its management.

Prior to the commodity price break last week, the index of prices of farm products showed the largest monthly gain in sixteen years. The index was 76 on July 15, or 12 points above the June 15 figure, the sharp advance being induced by further depreciation of the dollar, generally poor crop prospects, increased cotton mill consumption, and expectations of a substantial reduction in cotton acreage. Wheat was yielding farmers 86.9 cents a bushel in local markets on July 15, or nearly 50 per cent more than on June 15, and almost 2½ times as much as prices on July 15 a year ago, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

## Hay Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1932, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore .....	21	...	...	...
Boston .....	440	605	...	...
Chicago .....	677	747	50	438
Ft. Worth .....	131	44	...	...
Kansas City .....	3,432	7,440	912	1,656
Peoria .....	160	20	10	10
San Francisco .....	1,373	1,267	...	...
Seattle .....	88	55	...	...

## Feedstuffs Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1932, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
*Baltimore .....	3,044	2,389	...	...
*Boston .....	581	411	...	...
*Chicago .....	17,076	13,495	...	...
†Kansas City .....	2,960	1,600	17,180	19,460
*Milwaukee .....	1,070	550	6,315	6,300
†Peoria .....	11,800	8,660	11,520	8,855
†San Francisco .....	294	60	...	...

\*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts.

## Practical Poultry Farming

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This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 23 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teams with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

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## Does Industrial Recovery Law Conflict with Supreme Court Rulings?

Andrew A. Bruce, professor of constitutional law in the Northwestern University Law School, speaking at the City Club, Chicago, recently, said that if the Supreme Court upholds the Industrial Recovery Act it will scuttle previous laws and bring a form of Fascism to the United States:

"The federal government has only those powers delegated to it. Every decision regarding previous attempts to regulate production and wages in industry has held such affairs are purely state matters. Only when the product begins to move from the state to another state has the federal government any power, and then only on the movement and not the manufacture, previous opinions have held.

"Under the terms of the Act the government would regulate business, not directly, but by virtue of its power over interstate commerce. Transportation will be closed to the business man who will not conform to the act.

"The question before the Supreme Court will be whether there is such a tremendous emergency, beyond the power of the states to control, which would allow the creation of a Mussolini in the form of a board or something else to interfere with individual liberty. This is a most difficult problem, and how the court will hold no one can say."

Russia, which is not a party to the conference, will use unusual quantities of choice seed and fertilizer in hope of materially increasing the yield from each acre planted to wheat. Likewise, every individual farmer experienced in the growing of wheat will strive earnestly to increase his yield in hope of supplying more wheat to the consuming countries of the world to make up for the reduced supply following the reduced acreage of the countries entering into the agreement.

## New Head Grain Division Buro of Agri. Economics

Edward C. Parker has been placed in charge of the Grain Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, effective Aug. 1, according to an announcement by Nils A. Olsen, chief of the bureau. One of the principal activities of this division is the supervision of grain inspection in interstate and foreign commerce under the U. S. Grain Standards Act. Mr. Parker succeeds H. J. Besley, who will be engaged on other assignments in the department.

Mr. Parker entered the bureau in July, 1923, as an associate marketing specialist, and for several years was in immediate charge of hay standardization and inspection work.

Mr. Parker is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and, prior to his appointment in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, carried on considerable investigational and research work in agronomy and agricultural economics and was engaged for ten years in commercial enterprises in Montana dealing with the production and marketing of grain and hay.

The first farmer to be paid under the cotton reduction program is Wm. E. Morris of Nueces County, Texas, who on July 28 received a check for \$517 for plowing up 47 of the 159 acres he had planted. Besides he has an option to buy 23½ bales of government cotton at 6c a pound. The Farm Board paid 15½c for this cotton.

## Books Received

**ELECTRICAL MOISTURE TESTERS.**—Comparative tests of the efficiency of the Brown-Duvel, Tag-Heppenstall, "D-K" and Burton-Pitt electric moisture testers were made by the Dominion of Canada Grain Research Laboratory and the results have been reported by F. J. Birchard, chemist in charge, in the 6th annual report of 34 pages. Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg, Man.

## Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

**Wagon Loads Received.** A good form used extensively in recording wagon loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, and is ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 wagon loads. Separate pages may be devoted to each kind of grain to each farmer, or wagon loads may be entered in the order received. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50. Weight 2¾ lbs.

**Receiving and Stock Book** for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50. Weight 2¾ lbs.

**Scale Ticket Copying Book** contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9¼x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 73. Price, \$1.55. Weight 2 lbs.

**Grain Scale Book**, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10¼x15½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00. Weight 5 lbs.

**Grain Receiving Register** is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00. Weight 3 lbs.

**Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book**, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight 4½ lbs.

**Grain Receiving Ledger**, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patron's ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.50. Weight 3 lbs. Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.50. Weight 4½ lbs.

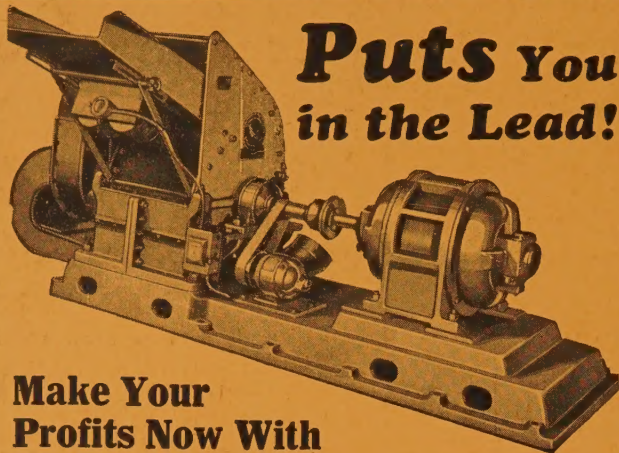
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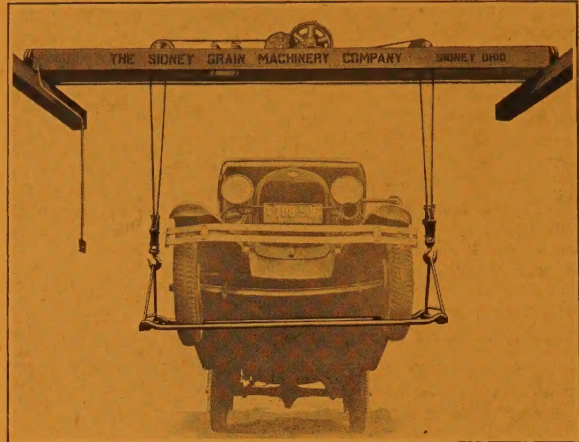
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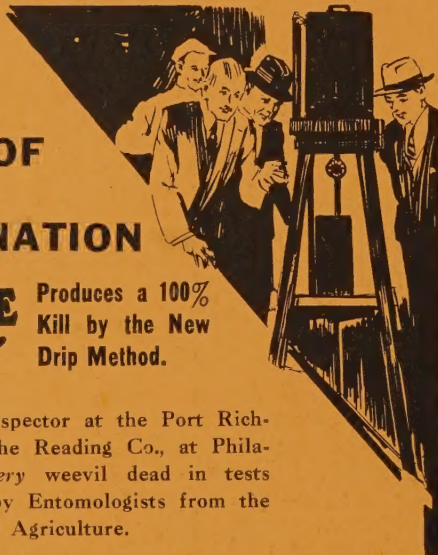
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